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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 118 BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH LIBRARY

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS RAID WADALA SALT WORKS.

300 SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED IN BOMBAY.

Public Help Volunteers In Removing Salt.

WORLI CHAWLS CONVERTED INTO PRISON FOR SATYAGRAHIS.

About 1000 people invaded the salt pans and carried away large quantities of salt. About 300 Satyagrahis, almost the whole contingent that started from Bombay on Saturday evening, were arrested and are confined in the vacant Development chawls at warli, about a mile beyond the Mahaluxmi race course. They would be put up before the Magistrate on Monday, and it is understood that a remand would be asked for by the Police.

Out of the 300, about 150 were arrested at Matunga before they could start for the raid, while the remaining 150 were arrested at Wada'a either in the attempt to raid, or after raiding.

PUBLIC TAKES AWAY SALT.

Large numbers of people carried away the salt. The police, in most cases, looked on indifferently, while some were caught and allowed to go after having their salt deprived at the police station. The Wadala salt depot is about 8 miles from Bombay.

ROUNDED UP.

The Satyagrahis numbering about 300 who left Bombay on Saturday evening encamped at Matunga at night, intending to start on Sunday morning for the raid on Wadala which is about two miles from there.

Most of them slept in the King's Circle garden, Matunga, which was the scene of the salt making demonstration by the Matunga Satyagrahis a few days ago, in respect of which Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Pursottam Trikumdas and B. N. Meishri were arrested and convicted. Some of the Satyagrahis also slept in the open spaces near by.

Details Of The "Raid."

At 4-30 a.m. in the early hours of Sunday morning, the King's Circle garden was surrounded by a police force consisting of 200 constables armed with lathis, and 100 officers with rifles, and revolvers Superintendant, Inspectors, and Sergeant.

STARTLED IN SLEEP.

The Satyagrahis were startled out of their sleep. They were asked to split up into small batches and occupy separate positions on the garden. In this state they remained, surrounded all the while by the police till 7 a.m. when the Police Commissioner Mr. Healy arrived. He warned them that they were an unlawful assembly and should disperse.

The Satyagrahis having refused the Commissioner told them they were under arrest. The police who were forming the ring were then collected together on one side.

DRIVEN TO WORLI CHAWLS.

The police vans then arrived on the spot, and the satyagrahis in batches of 20 each, were put into the vans which were driven to the Worli Chawls.

CROWDS COLLECT.

In the meanwhile, large crowds had collected near the spot and made an enthusiastic demonstration cheering the arrested Satyagrahis and shouting the national slogans. Some of them had already gone to Wadala salt depot and fetched large quantities of salt. This they distributed among the public and also offered it to the Police Commissioner who did not accept it.

THEIR SENSE OF HONOUR.

An interesting incident happened regarding the arrest of the Satyagrahis. Two batches of volunteers, numbering about 50, managed to escape from the King's Garden, Matunga, when the police cordon was taken away. The Police Commissioner, thereupon, told two men, who were apparently the leaders of the Satyagrahis that they should persuade those who had escaped to return to police custody. The two leaders went after their comrades who had reached Wadala, and appealing to their sense of honour asked them to surrender to police. All the 50 Satyagrahis agreed to this and accompanied their leaders to the Commissioner who re-arrested them. The Commissioner then told the two leaders that they were released and were free to go away. The others, thereupon, taunted their two leaders for remaining free after helping the police to secure their re-arrest.

The two men, one of whom was an old man, saw the justice of their comrades' accusation, and went back to Wadala to court arrest. They ran towards the salt pans, and were stopped by the police near the Excise Preventive Station. The old man fell down, but getting to his feet, struggled to proceed further. Both of them were taken in custody and were put among the arrested Satyagrahis.

THE "RAID" ON WADALA.

Besides the Satyagrahis who had camped at King's Circle Garden, Matunga, and were rounded up by the police, there were about a hundred others who were camping at other places near by. These had escaped the attention of the Police, and they marched to Wadala at about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning. Several more Satyagrahis also started from Bombay early in the morning to join in the raid.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Excise Preventive Office near Gowari Railway Station is made the Headquarters of the Police. Here about a dozen Police Officers including Superintendents, Inspectors and other officers were present with a large number of sergeants and police constables armed with lathis. Batches of police were also stationed to guard the principal approaches to the salt pans which are situated beyond the hills, about half a mile distant. The southern side of the salt area was protected by wire-fencing, and the main gate was guarded by a strong police force.

It was impossible to put a police cordon over the hills and marshes surrounding the salt area. Batches of police were, therefore, stationed at various points, the strongest force being at the Headquarters, in the Excise Preventive Office near the Gowari Railway Station.

ATTACK ON ALL SIDES.

The regular Satyagrahis as well as large numbers of the general public who collected near the place made towards the salt heaps from every side where they could find access. Some who were within easy reach of the police were arrested and brought to the police headquarters, while others carried away the salt in their handkerchiefs, dhoties or pockets. Many used their Khaddar caps as bag for carrying the salt.

UNDER THE NOSE OF POLICE.

Most of these people went away with the contraband salt under the very nose of the police. However those who passed within easy reach of the police were arrested, taken to the police headquarters, and were allowed to go after being relieved of the salt in their possession.

COURTEOUS TREATMENT BY POLICE.

The Satyagrahis and others who were kept in custody at the Excise

(Continued on page 7.)

KAIRA DEPUTY COLLECTOR RESIGNS.

—:o:—

(Delayed in Transmission.)

AHMEDABAD, May 17.

Mr. Durlabji Desai, Kaira District Deputy Collector, has resigned.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth, ex-Editor of "Saurastra", a political prisoner in the Central Jail, underwent an examination of his throat in the Civil Hospital where he was brought to-day.

Political prisoners of A, B and C Classes were not till now allowed to see one another. Now as a sequel to the hunger-strike Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahadeo Desai are allowed to see the C Class prisoners once a day.—Free Press.

RUBBER PRODUCTION OF BATAVIA.

—:o:—

"Native" Cooperation To Be Taken.

LONDON, May 17.

Batavia.—The Conference of Marinus representing the Dutch producers and the residents of more important rubber regions in Palembang, Djambi and Borneo has resulted in decision to investigate the rubber growing districts and explore the possibility of inducing the native growers to join Marinus' organisation scheme.—Reuter.

PERSIAN GOVT ANNULS RAILWAY CONTRACT.

—:o:—

Syndicate Charged With Breach Of Terms.

LONDON, May 17.

Teheran.—The Press announces that as it has been found that the Railway Syndicate has not acted in accordance with the terms of the contract with the Persian Government, the latter have, by the virtue of terms of the agreement, annulled the contract.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI'S BAN ON SILVER

—:o:—

Custom Authorities Prohibit Importation

FLUCTUATIONS IN GOLD BAR MARKET.

LONDON, May 17.

Shanghai.—The Customs authorities have posted a notice prohibiting the importation of silver coins and the exportation of gold bars. The gold bar market opened at 520 "taels," dropped to 503 and re-acted to 518 when the Banks showed inclination to buy sterling.—Reuter.

PETROLEUM FIRE.

—:o:—

Blaze Visible For 60 Miles Away.

LONDON, May 17.

Bukharest.— Great petroleum fire, visible for 60 miles away, has broken out in Scortani district near Ploeshti. At least eight tanks are on fire.

One engineer has been burnt to death and three engineers have been injured. The damage is already enormous.—Reuter.

Cargo Of Cotton On Fire.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 17.

Singapore.—The steamer "Yonan Maru" bound for Japan from Bombay, carrying a cargo of cotton, caught fire in afterhold whilst lying in the dock. It is believed about a third of the cargo has been destroyed or damaged.—Reuter.

Death Of Lady Mitra.

—:o:—

BANGALORE, May 18.

Lady Mitra, the wife of Sir B. N. Mitra, died this morning.—A. P.

Chinese Toreador In Europe.

LONDON, May 17.

Barcelona.—Vincent Hong, first Chinese toreador seen in Europe, has arrived here from South America.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY INTO PESHAWAR RIOTS.

—:o:—

SIMLA, May 18.

It is understood that an official enquiry at the instance of the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province will begin shortly into the riots which occurred at Peshawar on the 23rd April. The Government of India have been able to secure the services of the Hon. Justice Sir S. M. Sulaiman (Allahabad High Court) and Mr. Justice Panckridge (Calcutta High Court) to hold the enquiry.—A. P.

OIL PRODUCTION TO BE CURTAILED.

—:o:—

California's Decision.

LONDON, May 17.

Los Angeles.—It has been agreed to curtail the Californian Oil production to 596,000 barrels daily, that is to say, a cut of 13,000 barrels forthwith for six months with view to lowering the large crude oil stocks at present in reserve.—Reuter.

Satyagraha At Shiroda.

(See Page 12.)

"Hamdam's" Protest Against Press Gag.

LUCKNOW, May 17.

"Hamdam," a leading vernacular daily, has suspended publication as a protest against the Press Ordinance though no security was demanded from it.—A. P.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the All-India Journalists' and Press-owners' Conference the office and press of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed tomorrow and on Wednesday. There will, therefore, be no issues of the paper on Wednesday and Thursday.

WITHDRAW MARTIAL LAW AT ONCE.

"Ban On Gandhi Cap Hurting National Feeling."

DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY.

Indian Merchants' Wire To Viceroy.

The following telegram was addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, on Saturday, to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay, regarding Sholapur:—

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber are informed by their colleagues, Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Walchand Hirachand, on their return from Sholapur City after meeting the representatives of all interests and after the Mr. Lalji Naranji having submitted the result of his meeting with above interests to Mr. Mackie, the Commissioner, and also after reporting to Mr. Mackie that Mr. Grier agreed with him and he went so far as to assure Mr. Lalji that he had represented to Government officers that if one more day continued quiet as before there would be no justification for handling the city over to the military authorities. The Committee regre that after such unanimous Indian and European opinion about the situation in the city, Government should have taken this drastic step. It is reported that eighteen persons have been court-martialled and tried 'in camera' for offences alleged to have been committed during civil administration and the resulting punishment of some of these trials have not been known as yet. Such trials, the commitee think, are grossly unjust and illegal. The ban on Gandhi cap and insults to Gandhi and khadi dress are hurting national feeling. It is further reported that excesses and atrocities are being committed under the Martial Law regime. Under the terror of Martial Law commercial interests are being scared away and merchants are leaving the city. In view of the above the Committee urge Government to withdraw military regime immediately and without delay and request that offences reported to have been committed be tried in ordinary course of law. The Committee emphatically urge that a public enquiry by a committee consisting of independent persons presided over by no less a person than a judge of the High Court be appointed immediately to enquire into the whole affair including excesses of the military regime."

Dharsana Satyagrahis On Hunger Strike.

—:o:—

PROTEST AGAINST BAD FOOD AND ABUSE BY POLICE.

Bombay Contingent Isolated And Starved.

MRS. NAIDU NOT TO LEAVE DHARSANA.

(From Our Special Representative)

BULSAR, May 18.

Camp. Dharasana:—Two hundred and twenty-four Satyagrahis in custody have gone on hunger strike since yesterday afternoon. This action was initiated by Young Mr. Batliwala as a protest against the abusive language used by a Police officer. His comrades have followed suit because they demand "Clean and sufficient food".

Another complaint they have put forward is that they are denied cold water bath every day.

GUERILLA TACTICS.

Hundred Satyagrahis sent out this morning to the "front" adopt dodging manoeuvres keeping the police men running after them throughout the day. This batch was given food and water by the villagers. In the noon half the number rushed and approached the fencing and the constabulary promptly isolated them. The situation till evening is that about 150 Satyagrahis are isolated including the Bombay Contigent.

NO SUFFICIENT FOOD FOR MEN IN CUSTODY.

The Police force mobilised in Dharasana is 400 which is now concentrated inside the barbed wire fence. Enquiries as to the food supplied to the under-trial Satyagrahis confined in Dharasana show that the meal consists of handfuls of "Chana mumra" grams and parched rice) a few dates and water. Regular food is only served once a day.

BOMBAY CONTINGENT REACHES DHARSANA

(From Our Special Representative.)

BULSAR, May 18.

To-day's events indicate that Dharasana Salt Satyagraha will soon develop into a crisis. The Satyagrahis have considerably changed their tactics. At the commencement of the campaign they were satisfied with squatting when their path was barred by the Police but now they seek to approach the Salt Depot from all directions. The police attempt to prevent them but the Satyagrahis, who are in greater numbers dodge them and enter the cordon.

A batch of over 80 Satyagrahis from Bombay thus reached the barbed iron fencing last evening. The Police have resorted to old tactics of completely isolating them by even disallowing food and water. At the time of wiring the Bombay contingent is starved for nearly 24 hours. The people of Dharasana are perturbed and express resentment against the isolation. Women carrying pitchers of water are repulsed by the police. I motored to Dharasana this afternoon and saw the police actually break the water pitchers which were being carried by women. When this came to the notice of the Police Officer, however, he ordered the policemen not to break them. Several Satyagrahis, however, dodged the police and carried water to the Bombay men but a very few could be served with drinking water.

"This Farce Must End"

—:o:—

BULSAR, May 18.

(Camp) Dharasana.

"This farce must stop. We must do something now." This is how a high Police officer expressed himself this afternoon when approached by some Press representatives and asked why the Satyagrahis surrounding the salt depot fencing since yesterday afternoon had not been arrested. Yet the reply to this, as it were, is contained in mass action contemplated by the Congress authorities to-morrow. In fact, some of the organisers when they came to know that the Police contemplate drastic action exclaimed: "We, too, would like this farce to be ended and we shall cooperate with the authorities in this desire, though some of

(Continued on page 5.)

MRS. NAIDU INTERVIEWED.

(See Page 6.)

MARTIAL LAW REGIME IN SHOLAPUR

—:o:—

RAID ON A VILLAGE

10 More Persons Arrested & Brought To Town.

SHOLAPUR, May 18.

As a result of a successful raid carried out by the military and the police at dawn to-day on Valsand a village about 12 miles from Sholapur, 10 men were arrested who were wanted by the police in connection with the recent disturbances. These persons, it is alleged, had managed to get away from Sholapur, but the police received information that they were hiding in the village.

It is understood that the Officer Commanding at Sholapur has been made the confirming authority in respect of all sentences awarded by the military authorities during the past few days. To-day the Officer Commanding was examining all the sentences and it is expected he will give his decisions very shortly.

MARTIAL LAW TO BE WITHDRAWN?

It is not yet known when Martial law will be withdrawn, but there seems every possibility of its being withdrawn by Saturday next, unless something untoward occurs. There is reason to believe that military pickets will be withdrawn from each section of the city as it gets quieter and shops commence to open. If the progress during the next three days is as good as it has been during the past two or three days, it is quite possible that Royal Ulster Rifles will return to Poona by the end of this week.—A. P.

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P & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH.

and London calling at Marseilles (calling at Malta every alternate week).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
May		
17	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
24	Mooltan x	20,847
31	Macedonia	11,120
June		
7	Mantua*	10,946
14	Comorin	16,132
21	Maloja x	20,827
28	Razmak	10,857
July		
5	Ranpura*	16,601
12	Malwa	11,000
19	Naldera x	16,088
26	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
2	Morea*	10,946
9	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16	Narkunda x	16,672
23	Macedonia	11,120
30	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6	Ranpura	16,601
13	Mooltan x	20,847
20	Ranchi	16,650
27	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4	Viceroy of India	19,648
11	Comorin x	16,132
18	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1	Rajputana	16,568
8	Naldera x	16,088
15	Ranpura	16,601
22	Morea*	10,964
29	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6	Narkunda*	16,672
13	Viceroy of India	19,648
20	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamer from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

NEW REDUCED FARES TO EUROPE.

The Managing Directors of the P. & O. Company take this opportunity of advising passengers that the fares between Bombay and Europe for "A", "B" and "C" accommodation First Saloon, both single and return, have been revised and that a forth or "D" rate of £62 from Bombay to London or £58 to Marseilles will be introduced. The second saloon rates have also been revised.

Passengers holding return coupons will be refunded any difference for the return voyage according to the grade of accommodation occupied.

The accommodation in all the steamers has also been regarded and full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company. PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO WRITE NOW AND REGISTER THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPRING OF 1931.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930, and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	.. £105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	.. £120	£90
To Marseilles and back	.. £100	£73

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off Season Tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so in paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July, inclusive.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Fort Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
28th Aug.	DOMALA	8,422
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1930.		
May		
22nd	Naldera	Colombo and Australia
28	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan.
June		
6	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
20	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
July		
4	Rajputana	Colombo China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
29	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo and Australia
26	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
21	Ranchi	Colombo China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
19	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the Frst Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington	
(N. Z.) via Sydney	£108

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930		
21st May	Chakla	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
21st May	Karapara	East & South Africa
Thurs. p.m. 22nd May	Vasna	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah, & Busrah.
6th June	Ellora	Mombasa and Zanzibar via Porebunder.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombassa or Rs. 500/- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

Cheap Excursion tickets are also available between Mombasa and Durban during June/August 1930. Particulars will be supplied on application.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Tursdays, Fridays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Tuesday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of freight and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Nagano Maru..	3824	3 May	20 May
*Shanghai Maru	4104	12 May	25 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 May
Rangoon Maru.	5029	20 May	29 May
YamagataMaru.	3807	20 May	30 May
Haruna Maru..	10500	....	@11June
Tamba Maru..	5845	30 May	13 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@25June
*Calcutta Maru	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@ 9 July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru...	8000	....	@16July

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru..	10500	28 May	15 June
Suwa Maru ..	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakusan Maru.	10500	9 July	27 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22000	29 May	4 June
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	18 June
Tatsuta Maru..	22000	19 June	25 June

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

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3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED.—Competent energetic experienced Weaving Master for a mill in Ahmedabad should be good sizer able to put on heavy size control labour and know fancy work. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2543, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R 2469

WANTED.—An experienced PAINTER to work on Spraying Machine with Cellulose Colours. Must be willing to do any other work as required in the Painting Department. Apply personally between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. at N. POWELL & CO.'s WORKS near Lal Chimni, Jetha Street. A 763

WANTED for an up-country Mill, WEAVING, SPINNING and STORES CLERKS with thorough departmental experience and good knowledge of English. Apply the RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL, Poona Mills, Ld., 58/64, Custom House Road, Fort. A R758

WANTED.—BRILLIANT CINEMA STORIES, relating to Indian Life which would be very highly yaid if approved. They must be entirely original and capable of a sure appeal on the Screen. No adaptations will be considered. They must be put strictly in accordance with the Scenerio form. Rejected Stories are not to be returned. KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS, Bombay No. 14. A 761

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BUSINESS MANAGER, Hindu Graduate in Arts and Commerce with experiences in the mediterranean countries, Malay States, East Indies, etc., available for Africa or other overseas countries in any responsible capacity. Apply Box No. 2535 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R2446

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Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

With a view to encourage the consumption of pure and cheap Milk in the City of Bombay, the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be prepared to consider the question of assisting financially and or otherwise individuals. Companies, Associations and Co-operative Societies undertaking to supply from outside Bombay not less than 10,000 lbs. of Milk per day of a standard to be approved by the Municipality and produced, pasteurised, transported, distributed and sold under conditions to be approved by the Municipal Corporation. Details as to the terms on which the assistance of the Municipality will be forthcoming, will be furnished by the Municipal Commissioner on the individuals, Companies, Societies, etc., applying to him with full particulars as to the area of production, the methods of production, transport and distribution, the financial arrangements proposed including the cost of production and the price at which the Milk is expected to be sold wholesale and retail, the nature of the assistance required and other details so as to enable the feasibility of the scheme to be judged. Applications should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt.,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 15-5-1930. 755

NOTICE

1. POST—Inspector-General of Forests.
2. Salary—Up to Rs. 500, according to qualifications. Must be agile and a good rider.
3. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, pensions, etc., by State rules.
4. Apply with Photograph (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st June, 1930, to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, ALWAR. 753

NOTICE.

1. POST—SUPERINTENDENT, Gaushala.
2. Salary—upto Rs. 400—applicants must possess full qualifications for supervising Dairy farms.
3. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security pensions, etc., by State Rules.
4. Apply with photographs (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st July, 1930, to the ARMY MINISTER in His Highness' Government, ALWAR. 721

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, 1930, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing as an Extra Ordinary Resolution the following Resolution:—

"The Company be wound up voluntarily and Messrs. Fazalbhai Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Madhavji Virji are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

And Notice is hereby also given as authorised by Article 58 of the Articles of Association of the Company that should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extra Ordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held at the same place, the Registered Office of the Company, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, 26th June 1930 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing a resolution confirming the above resolution as a Special Resolution.

By Order of the Board.
M. D. DARU,
Secretary.
139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
17th April, 1930. 751A

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, 1930, at 12 noon. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Association, situated at 16, Shaikmemmon Street, Bombay, "To consider whether in view of the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Association, held on the 17th April, 1930, the Association should co-operate with the Committee to be appointed by the Government in the matter of The Bombay Cotton Contracts Act XIV of 1922, and to resolve thereupon."

By order of the Committee,
BEGRAJ GUPTA,
RATTILAL T. THAKKER,
Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay, 17th May, 1930. 762

RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.

WANTED—An M.Sc. or M.A. in Physics with Second Class B.A. in Mathematics as DEMONSTRATOR. Starting pay Rs. 100. A B.Sc. Demonstrator for Botany on Rs. 60. A Lecturer in Ardha-Magadhi on Rs. 125 on two years' probation. Required to join on 1st July, 1st July and 15th June, 1930, respectively. Apply sharp to PRINCIPAL, Dr. BALKRISHNA. 743

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.

WILL RE-OPEN on the 21st of June, 1930. Intermediate Science, B.Sc., B.A. Science, B.A. Honours and Pass courses are taught here. Those who have passed their Matriculation with Vernacular can take up German and Ardha-Magadhi in this College.

Free accommodation in the Local Boarding Houses. Staff efficient, climate healthy, living cheaper and fees lower. Hostel arrangements are made for a limited number of students. Get Students' Hand-Book by sending 5 annas stamps. Apply for admission and Hostel accommodation to

PRINCIPAL BALKRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D. 745

INTER SCIENCE AND B.SC. CLASSES IN THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE has been affiliated from June, 1930, for the B.Sc. Examination in Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics and Botany; and in the B.A. Examination for the Pass and Honours courses in the Physics and Chemistry Group. The institution provides many facilities which are unavailable in other Colleges. For details ask for the Students' Hand Book by sending 5 annas stamps.

PRINCIPAL BALKRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D., &c. 744

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
Mahendra Mansion, Esplanade Road.
BOMBAY.

Bombay, 28th May, 1930.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 31st May, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of considering, and, if deemed expedient, passing the following Extraordinary Resolution, that is to say:—

"That the Bank cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Bank be wound up voluntarily."

Should the Resolution be passed, a further Resolution will be proposed at the same meeting, for the appointment of Messrs. P. B. GORADIA and N. J. SHAH to be Liquidators for the purpose of such Winding-up.

By order of the Board,
C. V. MEHTA,
Manager. 750

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,000 BALES COTTON (MOGHLAI, KHANDESH, CENTRAL INDIA, C. P. NO. 1 AND 2, BERAR, DHOLERA, BENGAL, ETC.), INCLUDING A LARGE QUANTITY OF LOOSE COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th May, 1930, at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, opposite Wadia Godown No. 1 on the Port Trust Plot, by order of the Insurance Offices concerned, the abovementioned damaged Cotton that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Godown of Messrs. Chaturbhuj Jeram.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF KAMATIPURA 13TH LANE AND STABLES STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Jhavery & Co., Attorneys for Sheth Jehangir Ardeshir Bamboat and others the Mortgagees sale by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 19th May, 1930 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of Mariambai Alias Amoobai, widow of Haji Ayub Jacob, the Mortgagor.

ALL that piece of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure at the Junction of Kamatipura 13th Street and Stables Street admeasurement 158-4/9 square yards and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 3268 (erroneously stated in some prior documents as 3262, 3263 and 3283) Collector's New No. 10120 (erroneously stated in some prior documents as No. 10130) Old Survey No. 2839, New Survey No. 1-2/6425 (erroneously stated in a a prior document as 1—2 (1425) and Cadastral Survey No. 282 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under 'E' Ward Nos. 917 and 2025 and street Nos. 80—86.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Jhavery & Co. or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES OF TURKISH AND ITALIAN FEZ CAPS.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. THACKER BROS., Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 19th May, 1930 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

4 Cases each Containing 100 doz. Turkish and Italian Fez Caps, assorted sizes.

CRAWFORD & CO.

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What the People Say

EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Bombay East Indian Association was established on the occasion and in commemoration of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the glorious reign of our beloved sovereign, Victoria the Good, with the object of advocating and promoting educational, social, political and other interests of the East Indian Catholic community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein. How far these interests have received the attention of the Association and with what success, I shall not presume to state; for, it is a delicate question. But I venture to think that the work and the worth of the present office-bearers will be judged by your readers

Sir, the statement and accounts and balance-sheets for the year 1928 and 1929 have not up to now been prepared and submitted to the members of the Association as required by Rule XVII of the Rules of the Association.—Yours, etc.,

"A MEMBER."

Bombay, May 5.

A TELEGRAM THAT WAS WITHHELD.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. M. S. Aney sent the following telegram congratulating Shet Govind Das, President of the C. P. Hindi Provincial Congress Committee, on his arrest:—

Shet Govind Das,

Congratulations yourself Misra Maghanlal Ravishankar and Bhargava on being first martyrs in province present struggle freedom.

Aney.

Yeotmal, dated 3-5-30.

In the evening on the 3rd May at abort seven thirty Mr. Aney was informed as follows by the telegraph authorities.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you that your telegram, No 8 of date has not been delivered to the addressee as it is treated as an objectionable telegram by Jubbulpore Telegram Office under telegram rules.

(Sd.) Illegible,
S. P. M.

I do not understand why the telegram was withheld as objectionable by the Jubbulpore Telegram Office. It is nothing short of an insidious attempt to suppress free expression and exchange of view even with friends by correspondence.—Yours, etc.,

T. S. BAPAT.
Editor, "Lokmal".

Yeotmal, May 4.

WHOSE WAS THE CREDIT?

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to contradict a statement made in your issue of "The Chronicle" of Tuesday April 22, regarding the first Congress of the All-India Ophthalmological Society. The Society was not started on the initiative of Dr. Sathaye or his co-workers at the Aimai Hospital, as you have stated in your paper. But it was conceived and brought into existence last year by the combined efforts of a few ophthalmic doctors from the various big cities of India. The idea started in Madras and gained active support from a few leading men in Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore, Lucknow, etc. A meeting was held in Bombay in March 1929 for the purpose of inaugurating the Society.—Yours, etc.,

(Dr.) G. ZACHARIAH,
D. O. M. S.
Hon. Secretary, All India Ophthalmological Society.

Madras, April 26.

A QUESTION FOR MESSRS. BINNY & CO.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A copy of my letter to the "Times Of India" is herewith enclosed. Please publish it in your esteemed paper and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

JAYANT. MEHTA.

C/o Mr. Vatul, Dubash building Tribuvan Road, Bombay,
Dated 22nd. April 1930.

The Editor,
"The Times Of India."
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

The statement of Messrs. Binny & Co., in your yesterday's issue to the effect that large parties of Indians are regularly shown over the Buckingham Mills is only a half truth, as I learn from very authentic quarters that only Indians with some influence are allowed to see the Mills. Moreover if they are in right earnest to contradict Mr. Gandhi, will Messrs. Binny & Co., care to state the actual number of Indian shareholders on their register as well as the number of Indians who work as heads of the various departments in the Mills?

Yours faithfully,
JAYANT. MEHTA.

BEATING OF CHILDREN.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have been staying for some months at one of the most beautiful and peaceful suburbs of Bombay, and although I have lived in many cities, in one respect, I have never encountered such conditions elsewhere. I have called this suburb above, "One of the most peaceful", but this applies only to the natural surroundings of the place. As regards the crying of little children, it is the worst place that I have had the misfortune of visiting as yet. I am not writing this by way of complaint against those innocent little fellows who keep up a constant chorus of crying, but against those thoughtless parents who indulge in the vicious pleasure of frequently beating their own dear (!!) little children. I have always thought; and would still like to stick to the opinion, that the Indian mother is one of the kindest and best, in the world. Possibly, they follow the old Maxim, "Spare the rod and spoil the child". Some of them are possibly illiterate, but what about their husbands and brothers who are very likely well educated? Do they not know that this old theory is now entirely exploded, and that it is easier to teach little children by tact, kindness, and persuasion, rather than by cruelty and ill treatment. I have seen with my own eyes, their being punished with a cruel blow for the grave offence (!) of laughing and playing a little noisily. Corporal punishment must be reserved for serious offences only, unless you want them to grow up either hard-hearted and merciless young men, or spiritless effeminate persons.

I hope some kind-hearted gentlemen staying in this suburb will take up this matter and earn the gratitude of these dear little creatures. I feel sure that persuasion and arguments will work wonders. But if it is not so, and parents persist in giving their children treatment (or shall we say, ill treatment?) which even animals do not give to their young ones, then the machinery of law must be set in motion and Sec. 9 sub-Section (1) of the Bombay Childrens' Act must be applied.—Yours, etc.

S. R. S.

INSURANCE COMPANIES & NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some time back a letter had appeared in your paper regarding the attitude taken up by some of the offices, especially the New India Life Insurance Co., at the time of Pandit Jawaharlal's arrest when they did not close their offices. The writer, who I hope, by the way, is not connected with any other Insurance Companies had suggested that people should not give their business to such companies. In this connection, I may be allowed to point out that the Oriental or the Empire which boast as being leading Indian Companies did not close their offices either on the first occasion and even on the occasion of Mahatmaji's arrest.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, May 7.

CITIZEN.

A WARNING.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the April 12 I visited the Swadeshi Bazar organised by the Bombay Youth League in the People's Jinnha Hall.

Having full faith that the League will allow only Swadeshi goods to be sold there I purchased one leather hand bag from one of the stalls.

Since then as I was otherwise busily engaged I had no cause or occasion to inspect the bag from inside. It was only a couple of days ago I opened it and to my great surprise there was a mark and description "Made in England" on the lining of the bag. There is also another mark of the company "Gold Filled Button M. F. G. Co.,

Perhaps the leather and the bag might have been manufactured in India and only the lining cloth was "Made In England". But I humbly think that the bag manufacturing company might have easily secured Indian cloth for lining the bags.

I wonder how the Youth League allowed such adulterated goods to be sold in their Swadeshi Bazar. I request the organizers of such Swadeshi Bazar to require in future stricter proof of the Swadeshi origin of the goods to be sold in the Bazar from the respective stall keepers.

I also warn the lovers of Swadeshi goods not to purchase anything without inspecting it thoroughly. Otherwise they will be which our markets are overflowing given such admixtured goods with for the present.—Yours etc.,

T. N. BEDEKAR.

205 Girgaon, April 28.

THAT SECTION 117 I. P. C.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Day in and day out people are being prosecuteed and convicted under section 47 of the Bombay Salt Act 1890 and section 117 of the Indian Penal Code. It is, therefore, desirable that all concerned should properly understand the said sections. Section 47 of the Salt Act deals with the principal offence, and Section 117 I. P. C. with abetment of commission of offence by the public or by more than ten persons. The I. P. Code does not provide thte punishments for abetment to be more severe than those of the principal act itself, and the procedure under section 117 I. P. Code is also the same as that under the principal offence. In fact section 117 I. P. Code materially limits the punishments to a maximum of only 3 years and fine, even for the abetment of most serious offences, and is advisedly made more lenient than section 109 of the same Code, and it cannot be taken to sanction punishments exceeding those provided for the offence abetted.

The question then arises what should be done when the accused is found guilty under both of the aforesaid sections? Even then the accused is only to be punished for the principal offence, viz., only under section 47 of the Salt Act and not under section 117 I. P. Code at all. The point is covered by authority since 1865 by the cases of Queen V. Jeetoo Chowry and others reported in 4 W. R. (cr.) 23, and Queen v Ramnarain Joshi and others reported in 4 W. R. (cr.) 37. The question becomes still simpler if the accused is charged and found guilty only under section 117 I. P. Code for it would be ridiculous to punish a man more severely under section 117 only when he cannot be sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment and a fine up to Rs. 500 when found guilty under section 47 of the Salt Act along with section 117 of I. P. Code.

Will all those to whom it may concern pause and consider?—Yours, etc.,

NARSINHDAS C.
Pleader.

Surat, April 24.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS AND DIRECT ACTION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In yesterday's joint conference of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the representatives of about 56 commercial bodies of Bombay, even after a heated discussion of two hours and a half, the important question as to what direct action the Bombay merchants are prepared to take remained still to be decided. Every representative of the commercial body, who had gone there to meet the Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber, seemed to believe that he had been there to fight with the Committee on the question of whether or not that Committee ought to withdraw their representatives from the legislatures in view of the present political situation, and whether or not to speak of the Round Table Conference in the absence of the country's self-sacrificing leaders confined in jails. Every one who spoke emphasised only this point. But when Mr. Lalji Naranji and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas (it is hoped that he would give up his Knighthood soon) explained the situation and told the previous speakers that it was not enough simply to withdraw from legislatures or to non-co-operate with the Round Table Conference, but the merchants assembled there ought to suggest some other effective remedy to counteract the present repressive policy of the Government, every previous speaker was struck to find that he was far behind the times. Everyone present seemed prepared to do anything and every-thing to meet the situation. Such feelings, however, last only for a few minutes and when we see that it is not so easy to do a thing as to talk of it, we begin to think more seriously and naturally the meeting dispersed to think more seriously of the situation.

Every one, however, came to the conclusion that some direct action must be planned and resorted to and that more protests are of no avail.

Merely to cry for the "immediate release of Mahatma" is a foolish thing. Mahatma wants us to release him by our acts and not by words.

Seth Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Seth Lalji Naranji, and Seth Walchand Hirachand should give the lead and as Mr. V. J. Patel is in Bombay, we can also take advantage of his advice as to how we should proceed. We should also select some Mahomedan and Parsi leading merchants to ensure unity of all classes.

Can the Bombay merchants prove that they mean what they talk?—Yours, etc

N. B. P.

May 17.

MRS. KAMALADEVI

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mrs. Kamaladevi Chhatopadhyaya has served her country and is now a State guest. She served her country nobly at the call of the nation and led admirably every movement in which she took an interest.

Many people might not be aware that Mrs. Kamaladevi hails from South Kanara District and belongs to a community which counts great men in its ranks. It is an enlightened community and, if I may say so, it is the most enlightened community in the whole of South Karana. Being a native of this part of the country and have had an occassion to visit it very recently I was very much surprised to see only an insignificant number among this community taking an interest in the present-day, politics. To be exact the number can be counted on one's fingers. In Bombay we have, living, a major portion of this commonity but except for a very few the rest do not seem either to take any interest in politics or are afraid to do so. There are very few who are take an active part. Is it not very strange that when a lady of this community takes such a forward part in politics and the present-day movement, this enlightened community should prefer to be behind the scenes and watch the progress of events!—Yours, etc.,

INDUBIO.

Bombay, May 17.

BANKRUPTCY OF STATESMANSHIP.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy, which has been recently published, evinces complete bankruptcy of statesmanship. It shows ostrich-like ignorance of what has happened in India. The most important political party is to be crushed and stamped out of existence by downright repression. Without the Congress participation, Round Table Conference will be a conglomeration of ciphers without the unit and will have no political value whatsoever. Round Table Conference will, under such circumstances, be a hotch-potch of jarring creeds, communities and interests, specially designed to demonstrate utter unfitness of India for Swaraj. On the one hand, all the political leaders who are held in greatest esteem by the people are proposed to be deposited in the cells of Indian jails and on the other hand, Moderates, loyalists, Ju-hukums and rank communalists are proposed to be requisitioned for enacting a farce for depriving India of her birthright. The country has been cheated in this way on innumerable occasions in the past and this deception will also be perceived in its true perspective by all those who have not deliberately shut their eyes by spectacles of selfishness. The only reply that the country can give is the continuance of the struggle with grim determination until British Government is compelled to recognise complete independence of India.—Yours, etc.,

JETHALAL CHIMANLAL SWAMINARAYAN.

Ahmedabad, May 15.

CATHOLICISM AND EDUCATION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Some time ago there appeared in your columns two or three articles on "Catholicism and Education" by Dr. C. L. D'Avoine. In those articles, I think, Dr. D'Avoine conclusively showed that Catholicism was never the friend of educaton and progress. I was interested to read the "Times of India" of the 3rd instant an article contributed by Mr. Otto Rothfield in which he says that the Papal Encyclical of the present Pope on education is a model and masterly document on the subject and that it should settle in a most satisfactory manner the question of the education of the children. Incidentally Mr. Rothfield condemns the interference of the State in matters of education and the secular schools in general. So far no one has replied to that article in the "Times of India". Unless Dr. D'Avoine has not seen it, it is surprising that he has not taken up the gauntlet.—Yours, etc.,

RATIONALIST.

HONOURING NARIMAN.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I learnt from your esteemed paper that "Parsi Rajkya Sabha," will hold a meeting at Blavatskey Lodge on 21st instnt to honour Mr. Nariman. It is needless to point out that the Hall will be much too small to accommodate the youths who will turn up in numbers to attend the meeting.

May I suggest through the medium of your paper that more commodius would be the Sir C. J. Hall which I am sure can be secured without any trouble.

Trusting that this suggestion will meet due consideration by the conveners of the meeting.—Yours. etc..

"PARSI YOUTH."

Bombay, May 16.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our beloved patriot and leader, Mahatma Gandhi is in jail. Such indefatigable energy, such admirable patience and such unrivalled goodness are rarely possessed by human beings. What a great man is Gandhiji! "Great"!—Oh, that is too mild a word to describe his goodness aptly.

Yes, Mahatma Gandhi is undeniably good, undoubtedly great. In him we see the true representative of God. In him we behold a man who possesses all the virtues possible to be possessed by a human being. In him we see an apostle of peace and freedom.

Let God crown his present attempt to obtain Swaraj with success! Let him come out of the Yeravada Jail with Freedom in his hands!—Yours, etc.,

B.

A CULVEM GRIEVANCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

One is really amazed to find that the Roman Catholic people of the Sacred Heart Church, Culvem in Bombay Suburban District, trict, should be deprived of their religious duties since the transfer of their parish priest to Bassein. The most Revd Dr. Lima, the Archbishop of Bombay has refused to give a new priest for the Church so that it remains closed. In this connection several appeals have been made but without effect.

The parishioners are asked by the Archbishop to go to their neighbouring Church at Gorai which is hardly sufficient to hold its own congregation. These poor people are teased by the Gorai parishioners when some of them go there for the services; and there are always wrrangles between them.

The Gorai priest has been asked by the Archbishop to say one Holy Mass at Culvem on Sundays. This has been done for some time and as the priest is unable to meet all the requirements of the people they have taken away the keys from him. Now Burials, Baptisms etc. are done by the people themselves. There are many marriages to take place in the month of May 1930 at Culvem and the people have appealed to the Archbishop in this respect to send them a priest for the Church.

In the event of their above request not being complied with they will have their weddings celebrated in the Courts or before a punch.

I appeal to the Archbishop of Bombay through your valuable paper to give the matter his immediate attention to avoid further trouble and scandal. It is no doubt that these people do require a priest for their church. If they are not given a priest there is every possibility of they going astray from their religion.

If Mr. Paul Pereira C/o Postmaster, Gorai is approached by His Most Revd Dr. Lima, the Archbishop of Bombay in the above matter he will surely settle the dispute for the people; but a priest should be sent immediately to Culvem without further delay. It was only the other day the people approached Mr. Pereira and he gave them to understand that they should go personally go to His Grace regarding celebrating the comming marriages and await decision.

Yours Obediently.

"A. P. D."

DUTY OF MUSLIM YOUTHS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—With shame and remorse Muslim Youths are looking around them owing to the current political deluge sweeping over the country:—Shame because, there exist amongst them some fairweather and self-seeking leaders to mislead and misrepresent them in the name of Islam; remorse because they are not receiving adequate encouragement to plunge in the national fight though their hearts are throbbing for the same, and the natural question thus arises in minds: if this is the proper time for propaganda and counter-propaganda? The house is on fire, whether it is wise wasting time in adjusting the shares of loot before hand; and in the meanwhile allowing the house to be reduced to ashes; or to jump into the fire without any consideration and put it down. These are the questions to be decided.

As a self-respecting human being it becomes everyone's bounden duty to sacrifice all to save national honour first and leave everything for settlement afterwards. There cannot be question why?

The salvation of country always depends on youths and those who failed their country in the hour of need have been black-listed as 'traitor', Mir Jaffar is there with his accursed name while Monanlal and Mir Madan are the living memory in the soul of the nation. Are the Muslim youths ready to have that shamefull epitaph on their brow? There can be only one answer an emphatic 'No'.

As for the Muslim youths they know that Muslims always fought with superior force of quite unequal combination. If after Swaraj is won, we see that we are unjustly treated, which is not expected, we can clear our way by the force of arm if we are only true to ourselves and true to our God. Indian history has witnessed many evolutions and revolutions and the students of realilties have seen that the two major Indian communities cannot exist without the other. Apart from this, youths are no gain seekers, they are only nations' guard and have to render services to the country without expecting anything in return.

One word for our Khilafati Moulanas: Muslim youths cannot follow them now. If these Khilafati Moulanas are sober they will mind their own business and won't meddle with our affairs.

The call for service and sacrifice has been sounded by the greatest living man on the earth and young blood cannot remain silent at this juncture of national crisis. We may perish but we will not tolerate the mark of a traitor on our brow and will not like to become a source of curse for the coming future generation. Time is opportune, so we see that, inspite of the vile propaganda of the so-called Moulanas in the name of Islam, the spirit of Muslim youth is rapidly rallying under the banner of the Congress.

Muslim youth, dont' whimper. You have to march forward and have to sustain a never-ending mark on the face of time by your sacrifice. Be worthy of Islam. You have to prove that Prophet Mohammed preached Islam not for the benefit of any particular community but for rendering good services to the entire universe.—Yours etc.,

A MUSLIM YOUTH.

MUSLIMS' DUTY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The pronouncement of Ali Brothers ' Co. is not unexpected. Is it not regrettable on the part of Ali Brothers to espouse the cause of Palestine or Egyptian Independence and to let India rot in to permanent servitude?

Another feature of Maulana Mahmad Ali's pronouncement is that he breathes hot and cold in the same breath. He preaches from the house-tops that Muslims are in no love with British dependency. Gandhiji's movement is not for real Independence but for Hindu Raj. We are equally against this movement. He desires us Muslims not to participate actively in this movement. Inspite of Gandhiji's repeated assurances that he is trying to arm the people with real powers, and he would wish the minorities to govern India, with what face dares Maulana Mahomed Ali preach his view? We have no reason to entertain the slightest suspicion about Mahatmaji's remarks. In the meanwhile, it is the duty of every religious-minded Muslim to help Mother India in her tribulations and sufferings. To run after the loaves and fishes at this critical juncture must be below our dignity.

Lastly, the history of every council whether provincial or central—wherever we have a majority or we form a solid block, from the real Muslim point of view, is totally dark. Every occasion, we have, consciously or unconsciously betrayed Indian aspirations. Let us, therefore, read the signs of the times which give us every indication of India's success. or, the future historians are sure to depict us as traitors, in the boldest types. Let us not, therefore, set wrong interpretions on Quranic verses. Yours, etc.,

MUSLIM.

Rajkot, April 30.

OUR PRISONS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the G. I. P. Railway Satyagraha 12 men, including myself, were sentenced to simple imprisonment for terms varying from 10 to 22 days and 10 men to one month rigorous imprisonment each. The Jail authorities should have treated us in the same way as political prisoners, but they treated as ordinary criminals.

The Jail police and the long term prisoners appointed as overseers and warders not seldom kick and abuse the convicts and the Jail authorities hardly take any notice at all. The poor convicts suffer these treatment in silence and are afraid to complain to the higher authorities test they might be further more badly treated.

There is hardly variation of food according to position though the Jail rules provide such. The cost of food for both times I estimated at only 0-1-6 to 0-2-0 at the most daily. The uncleaned juwar is ground by the prisoners with clay, stones and pieces of sticks that are generally found in grain and likewise the moong dhall with skin. The juwar flour is put in hot water, then the bread is made but half roasted without ghee. The dhall is as black as coal and is quite undesirable for sight and taste. The vegetable used in dhall is generally the gobi leaves without flower which are generally thrown to the goats, cut in two or three pieces with its stem, etc. Three breads at a time for simple prisoners and four at a time for rigorous prisoners, each weighing about a chatak. The husk removed from the flour is made as kanjee and given to the rigorous prisoners only, as morning tea. At the request to the Jail Superintendent, 10 of us under simple imprisonment were supplied once rice and once the same bread. The uncleaned rough rice with clay, stones and paddy that are generally found in rice was cooked like paste and supplied to us.

It was heard that great quantity of sugar, ghee, oil and pickles, etc., are stored in the godown but it is not known for whom they are preserved and how they are consume This I leave to the readers and t Government to conclude. But saw with our own eyes pumpki that were rotten and thrown o of the godown that were not us for the prisoners.

The prisoners are forced to ou out a certain fixed quantity work equal wages ranging 0-3-0 0-12-0 a day average. The village generally take food about half a seer to one seer at a time but in jail they are given only four breads at a time which may weigh about 4 chataks, so the prisoners lose in weight and strength and cannot turn out the required work. Under such circumstances when they naturally turn out less work they are made to bend down catching their ears, and badly abused besides other punishments such as solitary imprisonment and less foods, etc.,

The Jail hospital is only a dispensary by name but is of little use to the prisoners.

Will the Government of India and the Viceroy take suitable step to put these complaints right as cannot understand how the expense of each prisoner in jail calculated at Rs. 13/ or so, where as the actual expenses per month per prisoner, including clothing and food do not exceed Rs. in my calculations. The clothing supply consists of probably two half pants, one half arm shirt, cap and a towel per year per prisoner, besides one hemp matting and a blanket, all of inferior quality.

Some of our friends and the relatives had come to meet us but they were not allowed by the Jail authorities nor were they kind enough to transmit the welfare news from our family members. Even the ordinary newspapers were refused to us.

"A JAIL EXPERIENCED."

Bina May 2.

MR. HARILALBHAI DESAI.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Following on the certain alleged excesses of the Police at Viramgam a demand has been made in certain parts of North Gujarat calling upon Diwan Bahadur Harilalbhai Desai, Minister of Local Self-Government, to resign as a protest against the bureaucratic Government under which such excesses are possible. The "Praja Bandhu" of Ahmedabad, in its issue of 11th idem, reports that a vote of censure will be passed against him at a public meeting of his electors if he does not resign within the prescribed time limit. Whether one approves of the policy of Government setting law in motion to put down the open defiance of law in breaking the Salt Act or not, one cannot deny the fact that in enforcing law in that direction the Government of Bombay have on the whole hitherto acted with commendable restraint and patience. What share the Indian Members of the Bombay Government have in shaping that policy—it is difficult for one outside the Cabinet to determine; and when one is out to openly defy law, and to court the consequences thereof one cannot very well complain of the occasional outbursts of zeal on the part of the police having regard to the class of people from whom that class of our public servants is recruited. Assuming that the reports of police excesses published in some Newspapers are correct it is a matter of regret that they should have been allowed to happen in the immediate presence of an Indian Civil Servant; and a thorough and searching inquiry needs be made to allay the public discontent in the matter. It is upto Government that it should issue immediate orders to all Executive Officers, that they should see that in seizing contraband salt, no unnecessary violence is used.

But how will the resignation of the Minister for Local Self-Government improve matters under the direct charge of the Home Member one fails to see. His resignation will after all be a feeble protest which will have no effect on the bureaucratic Government. As soon as his office becomes vacant, any number of candidates to fill up the vacancy will be forthcoming. The appointment rests with Government; and the Government under the circumstances will take precious care to see that it does not meet with the same trouble with their new Minister. There is no dearth of more pliant and amiable gentlemen who would aspire to this post of honour and emoluments; and then it would be too late. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel has been rightly saying that we should offer battle to Government at all fronts; and it is hoped that Divan Bahadur will not, out of sheer want of firmness, retire and allow bureaucracy to run rampant. It is at such a juncture that the Presidency requires men of independence and firmness of mind in the counsels of Government.—Yours, etc.,

G.

Mahablashwar, May 15.

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MUSIC & POETRY AS AN AID TO NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It will be admitted that music has a most powerful influence on mand's mind. A band has a recognised place even in the modern warfare. Nothing moves or thrills a man or a crowd more pwerfully than a patriotic song passionately and sweetly sung in community. Such community singing at a meeting or a procession will gain for the movement considerable strength, sympathy and adherents. My suggestion is that small parties of volunteers should daily parade the important streets in the city singing popular and patriotic songs in chorus lead by one who can sing loudly and sweetly. This would attract crowd and what is more—hold them spell-bound. The patriotic fervour of the song is bound to affect them considerably and make conversions for the movement in a manner the present low too oft-repeated and monotonous war cries "Nimak-ka Kayda tod-di-ya" can never hope to do.

Here is an opportunity for those gifted with the genius for composition to come forward and compose songs and Gazals full of patriotic fervour simple yet breathing love for the country. This will catch mass imagination and move their feelings to a white heat of enthusiasm and patriotic fervour. The songs should be composed in simple words so that even an unlettered brethern can understand and feel the intensity of the appeal. Gazals on the style and model of Maulana Hasrat Mohani's famous "Sar faroshi-ki tamanna ab hamare dil me haya" would be most welcome and immensely appreciated. Will some patriotic munshis, pundits, and ustads come forward and impress in the national work the service of their poetical genius and musical gift! They should give te country a number of inspiring songs set to sweet music in keeping with the present temperament and the fervour of the country.

—Yours, etc.

ARCADIA.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

—o—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The venomous persistency with which the name of Mahatma Gandhi has been associated and reviled now and again by the Anglo-Indian press with all the happenings in the country is very much to be deplored—nay its carping and untruthful suggestions regarding the waning influence of the great man are self-condemnatory and as such call for no refutation.

Those who saw the peaceful and orderly demonstration re. the disapprobation of the action of Government by the citizens of Bombay numbering over four lakhs in the procession itself—irrespective of the spectators speaks for the influence of the greatest man of the world to-day. All those who witnessed the unprecedented gathering managed in the most orderly manner cannot but say that the whole show ought to fill the most enlightened and advanced nations in the world with admiration and respect for the great teacher of non-violence who has been now ordained by Providence to be incarcerated into gaol to give greater strength and intensity to his non-violent movement. If this is what our rulers are constrained to do for the best man of India it amply bespeaks the degree of mentality that they have reached.

Laws are supposed to be made for the safety, protection and free of the people and not solely for maintaining the dignity and power of the rulers at any cost. Even natural justice requires all laws to conform to the well being and convenience of society. A law ceases to be the law if it is incompatible with the happenings of the people and inconsistent with the enjoyment of their rights. All the good laws and benign acts of the rulers conducive to the welfare and happiness of the ruled are without exception looked upon with respect and always strictly observed with affection and veneration by the ruled. On the other hand, when laws and the machinery of administration are persistently inconsistent with the interest of the ruled and disapprobation is manifest, it is the duty of the rulers to amend the laws and change the system of administration to suit them to the demands and desires of the ruled. Would it be reasonable to suppose, if there was contentment in the land and the ruled were perfectly reconciled to the machinery of administration as propounded by the rulers that there would be any manifest mark of disapprobation or disaffection on the part of the ruled as we see now? Some how, we sedulously ignore the root cause of the trouble and when an alleged maniac like Mr. Gandhi (whose only holdings in the world are a pair of glasses and a piece of loin cloth) preaches a non-violent remedy as a palliative against the ills of life and when armless millions obsessed by the present system of administration embrace his doctrine in sheer 'despair' as liberal puts it, our rulers instead of removing the root cause of the trouble, a rest the saviour of millions and consign him to an abode of felons.

The greater the repression, the greater the reaction. With every act of repression the non-violent movement is spreading like wild fire. For Indians the fear of prison is gone completely and the fear of death is disappearing and it is high time that matters are set right before it is too late. The country is in a state of total despair and the mirage of Dominion Status on which the Liberals lay so much store may after all turn out to be an offspring of a barren woman. I appeal to the powers-that-be, that conciliation and not coercion should be their guiding principle. Coercion will intensify repressed feelings and the consequences may prove disasterous to all. In the name of Providence, I beseech the rulers to liberate Mahatma Gandhi as early as possible and make without further loss of time a frank and honest avowal of their intentions which should come as near as possible the aspirations of the people. Whatever the rulers may think of their might as a military power, they must not forget the fact that after all beings of the mind are still mightier. In saving millions of the State saves itself. Like a trustee or a "loco parentis" the State should part with what is legitimately due to the wards on their attaining majority.

As regards the Liberals, I am afraid they stand in an undesirable plight, which is unfortunately brought about by themselves. They hardly command any appreciable influence either with the literate or the illiterate classes and as such they would be doing great injustice to themselves and the cause they support if they arogate to themselves the position that they do not possess. Fortunately or unfortunately the real party, the most representative party and the party that counts is the Congress party and its guiding star is Gandhiji. Unless he co-operates or his co-operation is sought there is no possibility of an early settlement. The Liberals of to-day were the Congressmen of yesterday, but as India's ill-luck would have it, being bereft of high patriotic calibre of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, Sir Pherozshaw Mehta and late Mr. Gokhale they have chosen to secede from the Congress party. Since their exit from the Congress, their debut and denouncement as Liberals do not reround to their credit. Whilst the Congress party is sacrificing time, energy and money for the suffering humanity, the Liberals are strengthening their alliance with bread and butter. Is this service, is this patriotism and is this humanity? However letting by-gones be by-gones, with all their acts of commission or omission I beseech them to join hands once again with the Congress party, out of sheer patriotism and make a consolidated stand to achieve the goal of liberation.

It is exasperating to see the Anglo-Indian Press insidiously attempting to effect greater cleavage amongst the Hindus and the Mahomedans, instead of making an honest effort to heal up the sores that may be existing between the diverse parties and the parties and the Government. To say the least, it is no fair journalism to relate an ugly incident in an uglier manner and bless it to boot, with prognostications of a serious riot on the following day. A journalist is presumed to be a student of psychology and any suggestion by him that is likely to affect mass mentality would hardly redound to his credit. But for his being an Anglo-Indian "Bacha" I wonder what fate would have awaited him. Whatever it be, this is no fair play and hardly does any credit to the sanity of the author.

With regard to Congress party it may be said that it is not immune from the delinquences of human nature.

So far as the attitude of the Congress volunteers in Bombay is concerned, there is no gainsaying the fact that they have proved true to their great Master's teaching. What has happened outside Bombay could be judged only by the correct and truthful report that we may get after the present crisis is over and all sorts of conflicting and unreliable reports from interested parties go into the region of oblivion and censorship's sway has ceased. I beg of every disciple of Mahatmaji and every volunteer of the Congress party to follow the teachings of the great master and be truthful and non-violent in thought, word and deed. Truth and non-violence constitute the backbone of India and so let not the name of Hindmata be sullied by violence and untruth.

When the country has been reduced to such depth of misery, I appealingly beg of the mill-owners not to take any undue advantage of the situation and this mar the everlasting prosperity of the industry. They should in the first place completely identify their interest with that of labour and this could be done by setting aside a certain percentage of the profits as bonus to labour for ameliorating their condition by providing them with healthy and convenient quarters close to the mill with recreation grounds and schools for their children and last but not least an emergency fund to provide for the helpless widow or child or children of a workman, who dies leaving his dependents completely destitute. It may look presemptuous for a layman to suggest all this to those who are adepts in the line and I plead guilty of reiteration. Without any disparagment or aspersion I would request all the mill-owners to study the system of a Indo-Japanese mill which is being worked in Bombay. The treatment and sympathy accorded and shown to labour whether in the best of times or the worst of times is worthy of note: and though, I have had not the pleasure of knowing the Managing Director yet from what I have heard about him and the way in which he treats labour and the staff that works under him calls for no small measure of praise for him. Though a pucca businessman he completely identifies his interest with that of labour and seems to be a firm believer nay a follower of the doctrine that prosperity of every industry depends upon complete identication of labour with capital. This doctrine of identification is being proclaimed by many from many a public platform but how many have put it into practice? By reason of the anxiety of the consumers to have everything Swadeshi and to avoid any misunderstanding, I would suggest that an advisory Committee be formed whose business should be to see that no smuggling is practised and the goods are what they are represented to be. This will add to the reputation of the mills and eventually help them in commanding better business. The Advisory Board should also standardise the prices according to the qualities of the cloth produced to prevent any undue advantage being taken of the situation either by the mill-owners or the dealers. If our mills are worked on these lines a glorious and happy day will surely dawn for India before long.

Every Indian whether he be young or old, rich or poor, in fact everyone whether a male or a female, including everyone who is about to reach the age of adolescence should take to charka or takli. The efficiency of charka or takli does not rest with its economic value alone, but it has other intrinsic merits of its own that we never think about. It takes us so long to imbibe the habit of concentration in little ones not to speak of the amount of money and energy that we spend to see that our little ones learn to concentrate at an early date. Well, there is the charka and the takli and instruct a youth in its working and you will see that within a short time imperceptably his mind centres on the work and gets steadier and steadier. Its economic value is well-known and needs no elucidation.

Lastly I would put one additional nail into the coffin of all that is foreign and implore the Indians to use Indian articles for all that they are worth, whether good, bad or indifferent. It is the demand that improves the quality. If we stick to our own, in course of time, we might produce equally good or perhaps better stuff than what we get from abroad.

Kind reader, before I close I crave your forgiveness for all the delinquences that you may find me guilty of in this letter. I mean no covert attack and no innuendo and if through inadvertence, in my fevour for suffering humanity my zeal getting the better of my judgment, I have unwittingly hurt or am likely to hurt the feelings of anyone with God as my witness, I humbly apologise.

I am a no-party man and claim no pretentions to special knowledge or information. I write because I see where we are and what we should do.—Youre, etc.,

K. S. LAUD.

Bombay, May 13.

SUBSTITUTE FOR HORLICK'S MILK

—:o:—

In the list prepared by Dr. Salvage, of British Patent Medicines and Foods I note he has included Horlicks Malted Milk. As your readers may not be able to readily find a substitute for Horlick's I wish to state that a very excellent malted milk is available in the market under the name of Thompson's Double Malted Milk from America.

I have used this milk with every excellent results for my children. There was an appreciative increase in their weight in a very few days. I purchased the milk at Manu Bros. of Parsi Bazar but I suppose every prominent dealer stocks it.

Yours etc.
A. READER.

Bombay, May 15.

Mrs Kamaladevi Congratulated.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 17.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held to-day (Saturday):

This meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee heartily congratulates Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya being the first lady to be convicted in this city in connection with the present campaign for Indian independence and places on record its sincere appreciation of her invaluable services to the cause.

This meeting further sends its greetings to all those who are imprisoned as a result of their part in the struggle.

RANGOON HOUSES SEARCHED.

RANGOON, May 15.

Several houses in Rangoon and in two Suburban towns, Kamayut and Thinmangyaun, were raided on Thursday morning and numerous other premises seized. No arrests are reported.—A. P.

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Yours etc.
A. READER.

Bombay, May 15.

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—:o:—

POONA, May 18.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and local in Upper Burma and a few falls occurred in Assam, Bengal and Orissa. Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Rajputana and local rain in west Central India, west United Provinces and Kashmir with a few falls along the Punjab Hills.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Gwa five inches; Victoria Point three; Mergui, Tavoy and Rangoon one and a half; Diamond Island one; Bassein three-quarters Amherst Kyaukpyu, Yamethin half; Toungoo and Maymyo a quarter; Balasore, Tezpur, Dhubri Neemuch and Dehra Dun half; Mukteswar and Mussooree a quarter; Mount Abu one and half; Jaipur one; Srinagar and Ajmer three quarters, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur; Jhalarapatan and Simla a quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in Rajputana, west Central India and along and near Western Himalayas and continue in Burma.

Earthquake report: Earthquake shock of slight intensity with its origin about five thousand three hundred miles away was recorded by Bombay seismograph at five hours forty-four minutes standard time on Sunday the eighteenth.—A. P.

MARTIAL LAW, AND WHAT IT MEANS.

(Continued from page 6).

pened at Sholapur, prior to the declaration of Martial Law, that drove the civilian to this premature and unhappy request? Who can say? This much, however, is strictly necessary to add. The military authorities, even when they have got so completely in the saddle, in making any regulation or order under the Martial Law Ordinance,

"shall interfere with the ordinary avocations of life as little as may be consonant with the exigencies of the measures (they) deem sufficient to be required for to be taken for the purposes of Martial Law."

Can no one ask the powers-that-be, either at Sholapur or at Simla, if the measures taken in that city are all and each in conformity with this express provision of the Ordinance itself? Is there no body of Indian public opinion that could authoritatively ask the Government of India, or of Bombay, if they carry out even their Martial Law in the correct manner in which such extraordinary measures should be carried out? Is there no one who could ask the chiefs of the British Government in India if they believe measures like these, administered as they are, are likely to promote an atmosphere of goodwill or even of calmness, which alone can satisfactorily solve the present situation? Or is this only one more cry in wilderness?

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) the 19th instant at 8-30 p.m (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

MUSLIMS AND PALESTINE.

A mass meeting of Mahomedans of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Congress Muslim Party on Wednesday the 21st inst at Dongri Maidan at 9 p.m. (S T.) when Maulana Hazrat Mohani, Maulana Ahmed Said, Secretary, Jamat-ul-Ulema-a-Hind and Maulana Hafiz-ur-Rehman will address the meeting, on "Muslims Duty Towards Palestine."

PLEA FOR A. I. S. A. KHADDAR

—:o:—

The Andhra Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association warns the public against buying Khadi which does not bear the stamp o A. I. S. A. It states that no certificate has been given by the A. I S. A. to any private institution in Andhradesa for fine cloth production.

A JOURNALISTS' MEETING.

Mr. S. Sadanand writes: It has been suggested to me that there should be organised in Bombay a Nationalist Journalists' Association confined to those journalists, proprietors of newspapers and presses who accept the Congress goal and creed. A preliminary meeting of those journalists and proprietors who agree with this view would be held at the office of the Free Press 110, Medows Street, Fort Bombay at 5 p.m. on Monday the 18th instant. As it is not possible to send out individual invitations, it is requested that this may be regarded as an invitation to all those who are in agreement with the proposal to form a Nationalists Journalists' Association.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

SWADESHI BAZAR
at
MADHAV BAUG,
on
26th May 1930.
Departments:—

1. Exhibit and Sale of Goods.
2. Demonstration Section.
3. Statistics Department.
4. Indian Medical Section.
5. Books and Journals.
6. Miniature Art Gallery.
7. Advertisement Department.

Recently an Indian Medical Section has been opened. A few more stalls are available. Apply to the Joint Hon. Secretaries, The Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Franch Bridge, Chowpatty.

CALL TO SATYAGRAHI VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

(From the Satyagraha Committee)

All Satyagrahi Volunteers of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee are instructed to meet at the Congress House to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

"Hitabadi."

—:o:—

The Editor of "Hitabadi" of Calcutta wires that there is an error in the statement of the President of the All-India Journalists and Press-Owners' Conference. The "Hitabadi" has suspended publication as a protest against the Press Ordinance. No security has been demanded from the paper.

—:o:—

DESH SEVIKA SANGH AND PICKETING.

—:o:—

The Sevikas picketed the Mangaldas Market on Sunday. All of them were pleased with the response they received from the buying public and especially from Parsi ladies who are beginning to realise the value of boycott of foreign cloth in our National struggle.

The picketing is better organised and more effective after these 10 days picketing experience. All the wholesalers markets were picketed.

All picketers are requested to meet as instructed at Jhaveri Bazar on Monday.

(Continued from column 5.)

the entire load of suffering even when it might be shared with the enraged opponent.

NO BETRAYAL AGAIN.

When such is the spirit of the least of us, let the Englishman no imagine that our brother-merchants are asking for the support of their brother-traders in England or Europe directly or indirectly in the hour of trial.

Our brothers betrayed the country in ignorance once, they shall be the redeemers with full knowledge now, we have no doubt of that.

"A SEVIKA."

NO CONFERENCE WITHOUT GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

Sir Purshottamdas & Mr. Lalji Asked To Resign.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY'S DEMAND.

The Indian mercantile community which as hard headed businessmen usually keep aloof from political agitation are now wholeheartedly joining in the national movement. Evidence of this was furnished by the almost unanimous demand of a large number of commercial associations at their joint meeting with the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber held on 16th instant.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber met representatives of other commercial bodies when 58 bodies were represented, each by two members. Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji who presided dwelt on the present situation and referred to the letter addressed by the Chamber to the Government suggesting a conference of commercial bodies, or a deputation of the Chamber to consider the problem.

The Maharashtra Association representative said that all talk of co-operation with the Government was futile, and urged the resignation of Sir Purshottamdas and Mr. Lalji Naranji.

The same view was supported by representatives of Diamond Merchants and Dyed Piece-goods merchants, and the Hindusthan Association.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, on behalf of the Maharashtra Chamber, said that 29 associations who were represented at the previous meeting under the auspices of the Bhroff Mahajan had decided for the resignations and non-participation in Round Table Conference.

The representative of the Woollen Piece-goods merchants expressed full support to Swadeshi, even though it might prejudice their business interests.

Mr. Harjivan Valji, for the Piecegoods merchants said his association has decided in favour of the resignations. As for Round Table Conference, who could represent India but Mahatma Gandhi?

PRESTIGE LOST?

Sheth Durgadutt, representative of Cotton Brokers' Association, said that by support Imperial preference the Chamber had already lost half its prestige. Now if the Chamber wanted to retain what prestige it still possessed, it must stop all co-operation with the Government.

Mr. Lalji Naranji said that mere resolutions were of no use, unless backed up by action.

Sir Purshottamdas then rose to speak. There were shouts of "resign."

Sir Purshottamdas recalled that when the Chambers' Committee met to consider about congratulating Mr. V. J. Patel on his resignation, he (the speaker) had declared that so long as their representatives were still in the Councils, they had no right to congratulate those who resigned. At that time nobody demanded their resignations, and they had no reason to complain now.

About Imperial Preference, Sir Purshottamdas said he was personally against it, but voted in favour of it only because that was the mandate of the Chamber.

Sir Purshottamdas assured them that they were ready to resign the moment the Chamber asked for it. He did not wish to see Mahatmaji's movement weakened in the slightest way.

The proceedings then terminated.

REPLY TO INDIAN BOYCOTT.

Britishers Ask To Boycott Indian Firms.

The following circular sent out to its British clients by a well-known British firm in Bombay will be read with interest:—

Dear Sir,—Enclosed are a few patterns and other useful items.

We would like to impress on you that these are British goods, offered to you by a British firm with a British staff.

We know prices are fair and quality good.

Under present conditions we ask you to support British firms, they can do better for you in quality than any Indian firm.

If Indians want to boycott British goods, then it is up to Britishers to support each other.

You are asked to pay a reasonable price, you do not have to haggle over that price, you can read it in English figures.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully.

TO INDIAN IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN CLOTH!

Put Motherland Above Profits.

Sir,

We, who stand as the "Angels of Remorse" before the shops of our brothers, the Indian cloth merchants, feel bound to refute the insult to their sense of patriotism and chivalry implied in the statement of the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

"He recalled that the Chamber had already strongly condemned such attempts, insisted on the observances of the sanctity of contracts and ridiculed the idea of threats of coercion to induce British traders to make representations to the Government or to affect the Government's policy."

That the merchants find themselves in a situation where they appear to be the enemies of their own Motherland is their misfortune, and if they are prepared to make amends to their unfortunate exploited land, at last realizing their unenviable position are endeavouring to right themselves before a tribunal higher than that of nations, which has a right to call them to order like so many school-boys?

Those of them who feel themselves wronged by our supplications to save this land and its prophet, have got all the powers that they need. They do not require to call in the aid of the powerful Government nor the intervention of their European principals, for we stand before them with silent petition to be cursed at, to be insulted and even to receive physical injury without murmur or complaint.

MOTHERLAND BEFORE PROFITS.

Let the Europeans and particularly Englishmen, realise the Indian merchant is a son of the Motherland first, and a trader afterwards.

These same merchants whose shops in the big markets and whose sports-clubs were the offices of their 'Sahebs' from Graham's or Ralli's have awakened to a state of things, which cannot but stir them to deplore the state of their country.

The sisters and wives, daughters and mothers of their orthodox friends, women who never thought of going out even for drives in the comfort and safety of their cars and carriages come out on foot wherever called. They stand in the sun for nours, walk through crowds, pleading with the same confidence with the stalwart Pathan, and the alert Maratha "cooly", as with the mild and responsive Pardeshi.

THEIR ONLY CHOICE.

Even Indian merchants are human and have hearts not made of stone. They have realized that they are called upon to observe contracts, which are clothed with a hundredfold more sanctity than all the contracts that they have been used to make hitherto in their self-interest. As the custodians of the honour of their Motherland and their wives and mothers, sisters and daughters there is but one way open to them —the way of self-sacrifice and courage in the face of all temptations and powerful threats.

We ask the British traders whether they called upon German merchants to "observe the sanctity of contracts" soon after the fateful 4th August, 1914?

Let there be no mistake that the agony of India in 1930 is less than was that of Europe in 1914. This is the only difference that in Europe 1914 the suffering and slaughter was the lot of both parties, each trying to inflict the most on the other. In India 1930 it is the pride and endeavour of one party alone to court suffering and self-invited death, and carry

(Continued in Colmun 3.)

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DHARSANA SATYAGRAHIS ON HUNGER STRIKE.

(Continued from page 1.)

us may be dubbed as fanatical non-co-operators".—Free Press.

DIRECTING CAMPAIGN FROM UNDER A MANGO TREE.

BULSAR, May 18.

The Satyagrahis' plan of campaign is simple. Batches of them with khadi knapsacks and water-bottles move up to the police guards, a few yards from the half-dozen heaps of salt, and held up by the police, squat on the half dry earth plying the takli or reading. The more daring among them have forced their way upto the barbed wire fencing round the salt heaps. Two hundred volunteers are sitting thus this morning.

SATYAGRAHIS GAIN 500 YARDS OF GROUND.

The Satyagrahis have gained about 500 yards of new ground as a result of to-day's activities. Yesterday they had not advanced further than the fringes of the clearing but to-day they have come up further so that only the barbed wire fencing divides them from their objective.

MRS. NAIDU UNDER A MANGO TREE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu did not personally direct the operations today. Suntanned and tired as a result of her 27 hours ordeal during the last two days, but cheerful as ever, she spent a considerable time in the shade of a mango tree somewhat removed from Untadi village, discussing plans and laying down lines of action for the guidance of the volunteers.
—A.P.

Earlier

Behind Their Own Fencing.

From Our Special Representative.

BULSAR, May 18.
CAMP DHARASANA.

The unexpected development in the salt Satyagraha overnight was the arrest of 110 raiders by the police. These Satyagrahis were stopped near the entrance to prohibited area and prevented from proceeding into the salt pans last evening. Late at night the police placed them under arrest, but released them immediately. They have returned to camp. Bombay contingent by a ruse entered the prohibited area.

The police have entrenched themselves behind the fencing and pickets posted at the entrance to the area are now withdrawn.

Although section 144 is in operation here people in large numbers are freely moving about. Mrs. Naidu motored to Dharasana last night and proceeded straight to the salt depot. She was not stopped at the entrance because police were absent.

Subsequently she learnt that the police were, concentrated in the depot, whereupon she observed jestingly to the police officer. "So you are imprisoned behind your own fencing."

SATYAGRAHIS REACH DEPOT.

—:o:—

CAMP DHARASANA, May 17.

Salt Satyagrahis gave ruse to police and entered prohibited Dharasana area this evening. Towards the afternoon eighty satyagrahis from Bombay reinforced the 132 Satyagrahis who had already marched on salt depot. Satyagrahis who outnumbered police made entry into the salt pans from different directions and police were unable to check their progress.

Some Satyagrahis advanced as far as barbed fencing which is over eight feet high. One Satyagrahi aged 18 very nearly jumped the fencing, but he was beaten and put out by the police. He was sent to the hospital and has now returned to camp. Several batches, whose path is barred by the police are retaining their positions.

Latest arrivals in the camp is a strong contingent of Sikhs. The number of Satyagrahis in camp has swelled to 300. The Satyagrahis who approached fencing are now pushed back but are holding on near boundary.

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NATIONAL NON-BRAHMIN LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League a public meeting will be held under the presidentship of Mr. S. K. Pupala to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at Chowpatty Sands to protest the repressive policy of the Government and to support Mahatmaji's propaganda.

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MONDAY, MAY 19, 1930.

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A POET'S WARNING

—:o:—

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has long ceased to be a politician if ever he was one. Recently he was reported to have confessed that he had lost all interest in politics. But the present situation in India seems to have fairly roused him out of his contemplative mood, and he has given vent to his ruffled feelings to a representative of the "Manchester Guardian". He bitterly contrasts the Britain of the days of Milton and Burke when her glorious literature breathed a genuine love for freedom and justice with the present-day Britain feeding on exploitation of other lands. Referring to the means by which Britain is exploiting India, he warns the rulers against the consequences of ever relying on "a violent display of physical force" and says: "Those who are experienced in bureaucratic irresponsible Government can easily understand how repressive measures like those culminating at Sholapur are bound to react." And as regards the "cruel and arbitrary punishments" inflicted upon the most inoffensive persons for the most trivial offences, he observes that "though such actions are called by the high-sounding names of law and order, they are themselves the worst breaches of the law of humanity which is greater than any other law." Of the reported ban on the wearing of Gandhi caps at Sholapur, he rightly remarks that "if such insolent actions continue, these proud people will have to pay the penalty later because the mute cry of the defenceless weak cannot be ignored and the time will come when reparations will have to be made." The ban on Gandhi cap and insults to Gandhi and Khaddar dress", the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber says in its telegram to the Viceroy, "are hurting national feeling", and Dr. Tagore gives the warning that while physical suffering may be lightly tolerated, "the insult will be deeply resented by millions who reverence Mahatma Gandhi's name."

The "Manchester Guardian" in a leader expresses the hope that the news of the Gandhi cap incident "only refers to isolated and unimportant incidents." It is evident that the paper is most inadequately informed. We wonder what it would have written if it had known the contents of the telegram which the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has sent to the Viceroy. But it is sufficiently alive to the inevitable consequences of "an antagonism between the Raj and the masses." The dissatisfaction with the present system is already there and is both nation-wide and nation-deep. It is not confined to any particular class or province or any one sphere of national life. The mass revolt is truly universal, political, economic and, to some extent, social. Apart from the Satyagraha movement the boycott movement is literally spreading like a conflagration. And though some British papers choose to account for this unparalleled phenomenon by suspecting social coercion behind the movement, the fact is that merchants are taking a more prominent part in it than even Congressmen who are intensely preoccupied with the civil disobedience campaign. The British Government would be grievously miscalculating if it expects to suppress the movement by force or weaken it with petty concessions. Indians are not only determined to be masters of their own country, but have begun to act as such. It is, indeed, a beginning of Swaraj in action.

THEIR GREAT CHAGRIN.

—:o:—

The Indian boycott of British goods, particularly of British cloth, has begun to tell heavily on Britain. The remarkably violent anti-Indian outburst from Lord Rothermere is indicative of the great chagrin of the British die-hards over the potency of the boycott. In an article which his papers have published with suitably scaring headlines, his lordship plaintively asks his countrymen to remember their "Imperial responsibilities" and realise "the economic benefits which accrue (to Britain) from possessing India." He asks: "Are the electors who are rulers of India realising that without Indian trade, it is impossible to maintain, dole and pension services of Britain?" This is a direct appeal to British working classes to agree to the continuance of "resolute rule" in India through which it is hoped to persist successfully in the policy of jamming down India's throat British goods. If British Labour desires doles and old age pensions, these must come through forcing this country to buy British goods. India refuses to be forced and in their great chagrin, die-hards like Lord Rothermere give the "electors of Britain," the "rulers of India," the counsel of despair that "the promise of Dominion Status should be cancelled and not confirmed." But the Indian people know by this time what value to attach to this "promise." All the British political parties are united in a conspiracy to defer the grant of "Dominion Status" to India to the Greek Calends. Meanwhile their leaders think it is excellent strategy to repeat this phrase "Dominion Status" in relation to Indian "reforms," although they have not the least intention of allowing India to attain this "Status" within any measurable distance. The phrase is used to placate the Indian Liberals but as the "Empire Review" laments in its latest issue, even the Indian Liberals are showing signs of unrest. It talks of the "decline of the Liberal Party" in India and regrets that "Mr. Kelkar, the very able Maratha leader, has so far changed his attitude" as to side with Mahatma Gandhi and that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, "if private advices from India can be relied upon," "is almost in despair." But the British die-hards have still a ray of hope. The recent resolutions of the Western India Liberal Federation will provide them with some consolation.

GIVE THE RIGHT LEAD.

—:o:—

The Committee of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber met on Friday in private conference a number of representatives of other business associations in this city to discuss the political situation. There was, we understand, a good deal of desultory talk, but a point regarding which the invited guests showed great keenness but which the influential members of the Chamber appeared to avoid meeting squarely in the face, was the demand upon the representatives of the Chamber in the legislatures to resign their seats. A body like the Indian Merchants' Chamber with a distinguished record of public service behind it, a body which has on several occasions given accurate and pointed expression to the nationalist view-point on political and economic questions, will be stultifying itself if at this critical moment in India's fight for freedom it takes a less courageous line.

Not only must it ask its representatives to withdraw from the legislatures, it must also raise its emphatic and effective protest against the present repressive policy of the Government. It must point out to the authorities that no self-respecting Indian can think of co-operating with them so long as that policy is not radically changed, so long as the justice of the Indian demand for Home Rule is not recognised and there is no sincere desire on the part of Britain to meet that demand. The indefinite detention in jail of Mahatma Gandhi and the policy of sending into prison the leaders of the national movement should be an eye-opener to the Indian Chamber and should stimulate it to constructive work. It is its duty to take a leading part in the promotion of the boycott of foreign cloth and British goods, a sphere of activity in which it can contribute with the greatest benefit to the national cause. The Indian mercantile community in Bombay which has often given the right lead to businessmen all over India on questions of national economic policy must not, at the present juncture, embark upon any other policy than the self-respecting one of declaring for the boycott of the Round Table Conference. It must emphasize with all the influence it commands, the view held by the vast majority of its countrymen that Mahatma Gandhi is the only man with whom the country expects Britain to negotiate, if the latter is genuinely anxious to come to an honourable understanding with India. It is gratifying to learn that the representatives of mercantile associations which met the Committee of the Chamber were unanimous in regard to all the points we have mentioned. It would not be difficult for them to get the true voice of Bombay's businessmen felt by taking steps to summon a meeting of the General Body of the Chamber.

"I Am Here Not As A Woman But As A General"

—:o:—

MRS. NAIDU REFUSES TO LEAVE DHARASANA.

(From Our Special Representative)

BULSAR, May 18.

Camp Dharasana:—In an interview with the "Chronicle" representative Mrs. Naidu made it plain that mass action in regard to Dharasana "Raid" was contemplated to bring the matters to a crisis. She said, "Things are beginning to move at such a pace in Dharasana that it will be impossible for me to leave this spot for the present, even for a few hours.

MRS. NAIDU ANNOYED AT FALSE RUMOURS.

Mrs. Naidu said her presence here was necessary to direct all operations. She repudiated "all the false rumours that busy bodies start in certain quarters in regard to her supposed abandoning of the position of trust at the head of the campaign here."

GANDHIJI'S GENERAL.

Great surprise and even annoyance had been expressed by local authorities at putting what they call women at the head of such an undertaking but Mrs. Naidu told them, "I am here not as a woman but as a General."

Mrs. Naidu expressed her admiration for courage and endurance of all batches of the volunteers who were now employed at Dharasana. They represented every type of tradition and ranged from the simple sturdy village folk accustomed to every hardship to the well-to-do classes nurtured in ease and comfort and highly cultured young men of distinguished families who have scarcely ever experienced privations.

USHERING IN TRUE DEMOCRACY

Mrs. Naidu said, "This movement has been a great leveller of differences and brought about real democracy between all castes and classes bound by common purpose and common ideal."

MARTIAL LAW, & WHAT IT MEANS.

ITS LIMITATIONS.

(BY POLITICUS.)

The case of Sholapur must, I think, focus attention on the meaning and implications of Martial Law. It is necessary and advisable, both for the public affected and the authorities concerned, to know precisely what the proclamation of Martial Law in any area involves. I do not profess to be a constitutional lawyer of the Dicey eminence, or even of the Sapru experience. I am likewise aware that the present form of the Ordinance establishing Martial Law has been evolved, after the bitter experience of the British Government at Amritsar and elsewhere in the said, bad days of 1919, by the combined legal acumen of Lord Reading and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Nevertheless, I feel there are many misconceptions current which need to be cleared up; and that spade-work may just as soon,—even if not just as well,—be done by a layman in the public interest.

MARTIAL LAW—NOT LAWLESSNESS.

There is one point on which there can be no dispute. And, yet it is the one point on which there seems to me to prevail the most woeful misunderstanding. Martial Law is, as the term itself declares, LAW. It is not sheer anarchy. It is not mere lawlessness. It may be harsh, defective, arbitrary, easily liable to abuse. It is commonly administered by men unversed in the technique of administration; and in the Punjab it was administered by men lacking in any wholesome regard for the rights of the subject. In India this last danger is, under present conditions, perhaps more considerable than any other of the dangers already mentioned. Further, it is proclaimed at a time when nerves are 'taut,' tempers on edge, reason at ebb. It is enforced under conditions where terrorism reigns, and confidence does not dare show its face. But, admitting all this, it must be remembered that Martial Law is a form of Law. People may feel, by sad experience, that the mere presence of the term "Law" does not make Martial Law any kind of reasonable legalism to which they are accustomed in normal times. But still it must be repeated, for the sake of these very same terrorised people, that Martial Law is not sheer lawlessness; that even if their civic rights under normal conditions are superseded, or suspended, their rights as human beings are not denied. At least, the text of the Martial Law Ordiance does not say so. However that may be, it is most necessary to emphasise that even under Martial Law people are not or rather should not be, deprived of all rights as human beings, or even as citizens.

MILITARY COMMANDER'S DUTY.

I shall draw attention in a moment to the express purpose of the Martial Law Ordinance. For the moment, however, let me point to the other side of the medal. If it is advisable for the people to remember that Martial Law is not the negation of all Law, far more important and necessary is it for the officers concerned to remember that "law" in those areas is not exclusively the will of the officer commanding, or of his subordinates. Thus, Ordinance IV of 1930 indemnifies the military officers in charge of the district where Martial Law is or may be proclaimed, for any thing they may do under the name and protection of Martial Law, 'in advance.' In Britain and other civilised countries, moments do occur when some such extraordinary measures have to be adopted for the maintenance of the public peace. But in those countries, at least, the indemnity to the officers concerned, acting under such extraordinary powers, is given 'after the emergency is over, and the acts needing indemnity are ascertained or ascertainable. Seldom is such indemnity assured in advance, even before such an act is committed, as is the case in this country under the latest Ordinance of Lord Irwin. But even so, the military officers administering Martial Law for the time being must not forget that, whatever the amplitude of their powers to-day, these powers are temporary. They are and must be exercised as a piece of extraordinary law needed in a regrettable emergency, for the express purpose for which the Law is proclaimed. Even the Ordinance of Lord Irwin provides:

"Nothing in this section shall prevent the institution of proceedings by or on behalf of the Government against any person in respect of any matter where such person has not acted in good faith, and a reasonable belief that his action was necessary for the aforementioned purposes."

SOME UNNOTICED LIMITATIONS IN THE ORDINANCE.

Even while I copy this. I am fully aware, indeed, of the very slender possibility there is of the present Government institutin such proceedings against administrators of the Martial Law. I do not find anything in the Ordinance which will always require good faith of the officer concerned to be taken for granted, to be made an irrebuttable presumption. And the authority of the Ordinance cannot hold after the Ordinance has itself expired. And as for the indemnity given in the Ordinance, I can think of nothing to correspond to this Indemnity, except perhaps those plenary papal indulgences of the fifteen and sixteenth centuries, which shook the Catholic, Apostolic Church to its foundations in consequence. But in spite of this vast indulgence, accorded to the Martial Law administering authorities at Sholapur. I would advise them to remember the proviso; even though I know I am the last person whose advice they would seek. But that is the fate of all altruism; and the altruist would be no altruist if he were to be turned from his purpose by such considerations.

PURPOSE OF THE ORDINANCE.

And now for the express purpose of this Ordinance:

"Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the promulgation of Martial Law in the town of Sholapur and its vicinity to empower military authorities to make regulations and issue orders to provide for (1) the public safety and (2) the restoration and maintenance of order, and to provide for (3) other matters connected with the administration of Martial Law."

The purpose of this Ordinance, according to this clause, is mainly twofold: It is to provide for public safety, and to restore order. If, as is alleged,—and the allegation has been published in the Press in England and has provoked a characteristic protest from Tagore—that the wearing of Gandhi cap or khaddar clothes is banned, it is difficult to see under which of these two main objectives, the ban on the Gandhi cap, or on khaddar clothing worn by utterly peaceful citizens going about their normal avocations can be brought in.

There is, indeed, a third, omnibus sort of purpose tacked on by the drafters of the Ordinance. It is conceivable a hyper-sophisticated casuist might bring the ban on Gandhi cap as one of those "other matters connected with the administration of the Martial Law". But I doubt if such casuistry can deceive even the author thereof. And I have not such a poor opinion of the intelligence of the average officer in the British army as to hold him guilty of such jesuitry. The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau in its telegram to the Viceroy says that 'the ban on Gandhi cap and Khadi dress are hurting national feeling." It adds: "It is further reported that excesses and atrocities are being committed under the Martial Law regime." The Committee consists of responsible men and their statements make the need for the realisation of the true scope of Martial Law by the authorities concerned all the more imperative.

A HINT TO WHOEVER TAKES IT.

I shall analyse later the specific clauses of the Ordinance, particularly with regard to the safeguards inherent in the Ordinance itself, which are apt to be ignored or overlooked in the heat of the moment. But, as the risk of repetition,, I would repeat that the public of Sholapur as well as the administrators of the Martial Law in that unfortunate place would do well to remember that, despite its extraordinary nature, Martial Law is Law all the same. The ordinary law-like the Penal Code, the criminal Procedure Code, and other enactments—is still in force Martial Law affects only the administration of these laws, not their fundamentals. It certainly does not suspend all civic rights, much less negative all human rights. The extraordinary procedure and authority are enforced, for the time being only, and for definite purposes, clearly expressed in the terms of the Ordinance. The introduction of the Ordinance was necessitated by the request of the civil authorities to the military at Sholapur to undertake their duty to restore order. The military authorities took charge of the situation on this request; and the superior civil authorities have endorsed and confirmed this action. I cannot say, at the moment, whose will be the ultimate answerability, for having brought about, or forced this situation. Was it the senior civil officer on the spot, who became needlessly panicky. If so, what had hap-

(Continued on page 5).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Futile And Mischievous.

The "Daily Gazette" of Karachi makes a typically die-hard suggestion to Government when it asks them 'to declare Congress all over India an illegal body, impound all Congress funds and prosecute all leading Congress officials". If the bureaucracy were to attempt to put down political discontent at one fell stroke on the lines suggested by the Karachi exponent of Anglo-Indian opinion, it will find its difficulties increased a thousand-fold. No surer way of getting every self-respecting Indian under the Congress banner can be found than of declaring the premier, most representative and authoritative political body in India an unlawful association. The "Daily Gazette's" specific will never work. It makes a futile and mischievous suggestion, ignoring the fact that the Congress, following a policy based on non-violence and truth in the national effort to win Swaraj, will lose neither in prestige nor in popularity even as a suppressed organisation.

A Truce.

A few days ago Dr. Moonje, and Messrs. Ketkar, Patankar and Gadre issued a appeal to the orgnisers of the Nasik Temple Satyagraha to suspend their campaign so as to give the Hindu public "sufficient time and opportunity to bring about a compromise honourable to both the parties". As this appeal was soon followed by a public meeting at Nasik where the suspension of the Satyagraha was announced amidst general satisfaction, one is led to hope that a permanent settlement is probable and is being seriously considered. The old tendency to dally with the problem and put off the final decision needs to be counteracted and the "so-called Depressed Classes will do well to hold their volunteers in readiness to resume the Satyagraha in one form or another unless a settlement is effected in a reasonably short time. We would strongly recommend a joint campaign against liquor and preparation for Satyagraha to assert the right of the "untouchables" to use all public wells.

Its Implications.

In a Note which he addressed on Saturday to the Principal Powers of Europe M. Briand elaborates his pet scheme of a United States of Europe. The adroit French Foreign Minister suggests that the scheme should take a concrete form only within the frame-work of the League of Nations. This is evidently an attempt to remove suspicion at Geneva regarding this new French move but in view of M. Briand's observations not many months ago regarding the nature of the work he wishes the new organisation to achieve, its formation will not be welcome to the smaller Powers of Europe while to the Asiatic people it may prove a great menace. When M. Briand says that this new League within the Geneva League should deal with problems of general European interests, he means their economic interests in particular and an economic understanding between the Big Powers is sure to include an arrangement for the joint exploitation of the economic resources of the Asiatic countries at present under their political domination.

Each One For His Country.

A recent message from Berlin stated that Krupps of Essen had received a £25,000 contract from the Government of India for wheels and axles for mail train rolling stock and that another German firm had received a £15,000 contract for locomotive boilers. "The Daily Despatch" does not like this proposition of the Government of a "dependency" of Britain and remarks: "In view of the fact that they (the orders) were placed by the Indian Government, we should like to know why it is that they went abroad." It naively adds that "it would have proved a God-send to many an English family had the contract been placed in this country." The greed of those vested interests for whom the "Daily Despatch" speaks, may have no limits but Indians prefer to buy in the best markets and care more for Indian families than for the British.

The Baby's Performance.

Friend—(from next street) "Hello, Smith, I hear you have a new baby at your house."

Smith—"Great Scott! Can you hear it as far away as that?

Press Ordinance—An Outrage On Civilization.

"TIME FOR NO-TAX CAMPAIGN HAS COME."

FULL TEXT OF WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

ALLAHABAD, May 15.
(Censored and Delayed in Transmission.)

The following resolution was passed by the Working Committee of the Congress jus before Mrs. Naidu's departure to Bombay:—

1. The Working Committee sends through Mrs. Sarojini Naidu its cordial greetings to Mahatma Gandhi's brave Satyagrahis at camp Karadi. It has heard with satisfaction the news of the determined resistance put up by their first batch under the leadership of Sjt. Abbas Tyabji while being prevented by the authorities from marching on the salt depot at Dharasana and congratultes them on their arrest. The Working Committee trusts that Mahatma Gandhi's expectation that fresh batches of Satyagrahis will take up the raid one after other will be fully realised and that sufficient number of volunteers will be forthcoming from all parts of the country to carry on the good fight. The Working Committee recommends that Dharasana be henceforth treated as the all-India centre for salt raid until further instructions.

The other resolutions are:—

INCOMPARABLE GENERALSHIP.

2. The Working Committee places on record its grateful appreciation of the lead given by Mahatma Gandhi and his incomparable generalship in the conduct of the great campaign of Civil Disobedience inaugurated and carried on by him up to the moment of his arrest. It congratulates him, his brave Satyagrahis and the country on the phenomenal success of the movement throughout the country, resulting in the universal defiance of the salt laws.

This Committee reiterates its abiding faith in Civil Disobedience and resolves to carry on the struggle during the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi with redoubled vigour. In the opinion of the Committee the moment has arrived when the entire nation should make a supreme effort to ahieve the goal and the Committee calls upon students, lawyers and other professional men, the workers and peasants, merchants, industrialists and Government servants and all others to contribute to the success of the fight for freedom by making all the sacrifice they are capable of.

PRESIDENT'S SERVICES.

3. The Working Committee highly appreciates the invaluable services rendered by President Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the Congress and the nation by his untiring work and courageous leadership and congratulates him on the unprecedented and unique honour he has achieved of compelling the Government to arrest him while in office.

4. This Committee congratulates those members of the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. and the Congress who have been arrested and convicted in the discharge of their patriotic work in the service of the country.

COMPLETE BOYCOTT WANTED.

5. After giving full consideration to the different aspects of the question of boycott of foreign cloth and to the representations of foreign cloth dealers, this Committee is of opinion that in the interest of the country i is essential to carry out a complete boycott of foreign cloth throughout the cuntry without delay and for that purpose to take effective steps to prevent the sales of existing stock, secure cancellation of orders already placed and prevent the placing of future orders. This Committee, therefore, calls upon all Congress bodies to carry on an intensive propaganda for the boycott of foreign cloth and to organise the picketing of shops dealing in foreign cloth.

NO BARGAINING.

This Committee while appreciating the efforts of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to help the boycott movement regrets that it cannot endorse any agreement or understanding with the dealers whereby their shops are not to be picketed and the sale of existing stocks is to be permitted in return for promises made by them not to import or order foreign cloth for specified periods. This Committee directs all Congress organisations to be no party to any such or similar agreements or understandings with dealers or importers of foreign cloth.

INCREASE KHADI.

6. For the purpose of carrying out a complete boycott of foreign cloth it is necessary to increase the production of handspun and handwoven cloth (Khadi) in order to meet the growing demand. To achieve this object this Committee suggests to the All-India Spinners' Association and other organisations engaged in the production and sale of Khaddar to introduce a system of exchanging Khadder cloth for handspun yarn in addition to that of sales for money and calls upon the Congress organisations generally to encourage handspinning.

The Committee also appeals to every individual to devote some part of his or her time to spinning and present at least one pound of handspun yarn not necessarily self-spun to the nearest Congress Committee to branch of the A. I. S. A. as a token of his or her practical sympathy for the movement of boycott of foreign cloth.

NO TAX CAMPAIGN.

7. This Committee is of opinion that the time has arrived for the inauguration of a no-tax campaign by non-payment of specified taxes in certain provinces and is further of opinion that a beginning should be made by non-payment of the land tax in provinces where the ryotwari system prevails, such as Gujarat, Mahasashtra, Karnatak, Andhra Tamil Nadu, and the Punjab, and by the non-payment of the Chowkidari tax in the provinces where it is levied, such as Bengal, Behar and Orissa.

It, therefore, calls upon such provinces to organise campaigns for non-payment of land tax or the Chowkidari tax as the case may be in areas to be selected by the Provincial Congress Committee concerned. The Committee warns the tax payers of areas not selected by the Provincial Congress Committee against embarking on a campaign of non-payment of land revenue or chowkidari tax as such action is likely to interfere seriously with the conduct of the general campaign of Civil Disobedience.

CONTRABAND SALT.

8. The Committee calls upon the Provincial Committees to take steps to continue and extend the manufacture of contraband salt for sale or consumption wherever possible and nirects that technical breaches of the salt laws shall be continued with redoubled energy in places where they are sought to be prevented by the Government by arrests or otherwise. This Committee resolves that to mark the country's disapproval wise country's disapproval of the salt laws Congress associations all over the country should organise public breaches of those laws on every Sunday.

BREACH OF FOREST LAWS.

9. The Committee approves and confirms the action of the Acting President in permitting the breach of forest laws so far as they affect grazing in the C. P. and resovles that other provinces where similar laws are in force may organise the breach of such laws with the sanction of the Provincial Congress Committee.

10. The Committee authorises the Acting President to enter into negotiation with the Indian millowners with a view to device means to prevent unfair increase in the prices of swadeshi millcloth and the manufacture of spurious Khadder and generally to take steps to promote the boycott of foreign cloth.

BOYCOTT RESOLUTION.

11. This Committee invites the attention of the country to the resolution adopted by the Congress at Madras in 1927 and at Calcutta in 1928 relating to the boycott of British goods and urges the people to make earnest attempts to bring about an effective boycott thereof at an early date. The Committee further appeals strongly to the public to boycott all British banking, insurance, shipping and similar other institutions.

12. This Committee once again emphasises the necessity of carrying on an intensive propaganda in favour of total prohibition and calls upon Provincial Congress Committees to organise picketing of liquor and toddy shops within their jurisdiction.

WOMEN THANKED.

13. This Committee records its gratification at the generous response which has been made by women to the call of freedom in all parts of the country, particularly in Bombay and Delhi. This Committee expresses its indignation at the brutal assault made on women by the Police and the Military in Delhi, Agra, Contai and other places. The Committee assures the women of India that their brave sufferings are bound to hasten the advent of Swaraj.

NON-VIOLENCE APPRECIATED.

14. The Working Committee notes with satisfaction the general observance of non-violence even under grave and sudden provocation and congratulates the country on this achievement. It regrets that outbreaks of mob violence have occurred in certain places and cannot too strongly condemn such violence believing as it does that such cases of violence have mostly occurred under grave provocation given by the officials. The Committee desires to emphasise the necessity of strict observance of non-violence even under such provocation.

BOYCOTT ANGLO-INDIAN PAPERS.

15. This committee strongly condemns the Press Ordinance recently issued by the Governor-General as an outrage on civilisation and appreciates the action of those newspapers which have refused to submit to the lawless provisions of that Ordinance. It calls upon Indian newspapers which have not yet ceased publication or having ceased publication have reappeared, to stop further issues. It also calls upon the people to boycott all Anglo-India and Indian papers which continue publication hereafter.

PESHAWAR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

16. The Working Committee endorses the order of the Acting President appointing the Peshawar Inquiry Committee consisting of Mr. V. J. Patel, as Chairman and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Lala Dunichand of Lahore and Dr. Syed Mahmud with power to co-opt to enquire into and report on the happenings at Peshawar on the 23rd April. The events preceding and following those happenings constituting the causes and effects of those happenings and such other matters connected therewith as may arise in the course of the enquiry.

The Committee having read and considered the reply of the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Province to the communication addressed by the acting President prohibiting the entry of the Chairman and members of the Peshawar Enquiry Committee into the Frontier Province, requests the Chairman to select such other place outside the Frontier Province as he may consider proper for the purposes of the enquiry. The Committee has also considered the question of the relative importance of the presence of the Chairman and members of the committee in other parts of the country and of the Chairman in particular in Gujrat and Bombay, but is of opinion that it is absolutely necessary that the enquiry should commence without any unavoidable delay and requests the Chairman and the members to fix the date and venue of enquiry forthwith.

CONGRESS SHOULD FUNCTION.

17. This committee is not aware of the reasons why the Congress Committee in the N.-W. Province have been declared unlawful, but it is definitely of opinion that having regard to the principle of non-violence on which the whole Congress organisation is based, no Congress Committee as such should have been declared unlawful. The Committee, therefore hopes that the Congress Committees in the N. W. F. Province will continue to function notwithstanding the Government's declaration.

SHOOTING CONDEMNED.

18. This committee believes in the substantial accuracy of the account given in the communique issued by the Delhi D. C. C. of the occurrences of May 6th in that City and condemns the shooting of peaceful citizens by the Police. It deeply sympathises with the feelings of the Sikh community on the outrage perpetrated by the Police in shooting at the Gurdwara Sisganj in Delhi.

MARTIAL LAW DEPRECATED

19. This commitee deplores the tragic incidents at Sholapur and has learnt with horror and indignation the promulgation of Martial Law in that City. It extends its sympathies to the sufferers and trusts that the citizens will not deviate from the path of non-violence and will not be terrorised by militarism or other forms of repression. The Committee hopes that the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee will find it possible in due course to institute a full and complete enquiry into the matter and will also take immediate steps to organise relief for the citizens.

COWARDLY ASSAULTS.

20. This committee strongly condemns the cowardly assaults on the Ambulance workers and the immoral and barbarous destruction by the Officials of medical appliances, stretchers and medicines intended to the use for relieving the sufferings of those assaulted at Kalikapur and Neela in Bengal.

POWERS OF PRESIDENT.

21. Having regard to the increasing difficulty in holding meetings of this committee caused by the repressive policy of the Government, this Committee delegates to the acting President, all the powers of the Committee under the constitution and the resolutions of the Congress and the A. I. C. C. to arise if in his opinion it becomes impossible or difficult to call a meeting of this committee by the action of the Government or it is undesirable to call such meetings with due regard to the exigencies of the campaign provided that the acting president for the time being shall have the right to nominate his own successor and the successor so nominated shall have all the powers of the President.

22. Resolved that Shri Mathooradas Tricumji, the acting treasurer and Mr. Shiva Prasad Gupta, the Treasurer, be empowered to operate on the accounts already opened in the Banks in the name of the All-India Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund, either jointly or severally and further Shri Mathooradas Tricumji and Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta are hereby empowered to appoint an Attorneys or Attorneys either jointly or severally from time to time who shall either jointly or severally have exactly the same powers to operate on the All-India Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund Accounts as are hereby granted to the said Shri Mathooradas Tricamji and Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta, provided however, that the devolution of any of the said powers does not absolve the Treasurers from any personal responsibility to the Working Committee.

MOTILAL THANKED.

23. This committee places on record its grateful thanks to Pandit Motilal Nehru for his gift to the nation of his fine house 'Anand Bhawan' (now named Swaraj Bhawan) which is associated with memories of many campaigns in India's fight for freedom.—Free Press.

HAILEY FORGES FRESH WEAPON.

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For Controlling Young Minds.

ALLAHABAD, May 17.

In view of the present political situation, the United Provinces Government have added the following provision to their Educational code of 1927.

"No teacher in a recognised Vernacular school shall take part in political agitation directed against the authority of the Government or inculcate opinions ending to excite feelings of political disloyalty or dissatisfaction among the pupils or create a hatred between the different classes of His Majesty's subjects."

This amendment in the Educational code is being circulated among all the institutions concerned, including Municipal and District Boards, with a remark that serious action would be taken on any breach thereof.

The amendment in question caused an excited debate at the last meeting of the Allahabad Municipal Board, which recorded a Resolution protesting against the amendment in the Educational code as it is thought to be insulting and uncalled-for. It further recorded its feeling that it could not by any means fetter the hands of such of its teachers as wanted to take part in the national movement.—Free Press.

"Congress Bulletin" Being Issued Daily.

The "Congress Bulletin" is being issued by the War Council daily.

On Saturday the "Bulletin" was not issued in the morning as usual, but it was issued in the afternoon (both in English and Gujarati) and was freely sold by Congress volunteers outside the Congress House and Girgaum. On Friday two volunteers were arrested while selling the "Bulletin" but yesterday no arrest was made in this connection.

16 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

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Section 144 At Madras.

WOMAN DICTATOR SERVED WITH NOTICE.

MADRAS, May 17.

Section 144 has been promulgated at Sholinganallur. A meeting there was prevented by arresting three Volunteers who went to address the meeting. They were later let off. The Deputy Superintendent of Police and a posse of Police constables surrounded the Hindustani Seva Dal Camp and arrested all the Volunteers, 13 in number this morning. They were taken to an unknown destination.

Mrs. Durgabhai who went to Cholinganallur was served with a prohibitory order by the Deputy Superintendent of Police personally.—Free Press.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF CONGRESSMEN.

PESHAWAR May 16.

The police assisted by troops arrested ten Congress workers and volunteers at Thall, six persons at Kohat and seven at Bannu. Charsadda, Utmanzai Katozai and the border villages are quiet.

The Haji of Turangzai is contemplating retreat. As a result of the recent aerial demonstration 20 Wazir Maliks concerned in the recent attack on the scout post at Maddakhel have offered themselves as hostages.

It is stated that besides Dr. Ghosh of the City Congress Committee, one or two lawyers of Peshawar who were recently arrested have decided to offer defence. One insured house has been burned down as a result of a fire which broke out last night in Dhakkidalgarn, a Hindu quarter of Peshawar City. The loss is estimated at Rs. 20,000.

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SUCCESSFUL WADALA "RAID."

(Continued from page 1).

Preventive Office were provided with all possible comforts by the Police who treated them with commendable courtesy and self-restraint. They were offered chairs and other seating accommodation, and the public were allowed to bring them foodstuffs and water. The police officers themselves took the whole affair in a sporting mood and indulged in jokes and humorous remarks.

The arrested persons occasionally shouted their usual slogans, like "Inquilab Zindobad" (Long Live Revolution), "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai", etc., in which the crowds collected outside the compound heartily joined.

SALT OWNERS TO BE INDEMNIFIED.

The Bombay Congress Committee has offered to indemnify all private salt pan owners who have suffered loss by the "raid" on Wadala. The Committee will give compensation on the basis of the price minus the Government tax. All those who claim compensation should submit their case before the Congress Committee.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

CASES AGAINST PICKETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, May 17.

Since the last week picketing of liquor shops has been going on in some wards of the city and the camp. Near the Ganesh Peth liquor shop, slight scuffle occurred between the picketters and a Pathan. The latter is said to have been somewhat injured. In this connection a few volunteers and two leaders viz., Mr. Gangaram Boa Pashankar and Mr. Fulambrikar, both Municipal Councillors, were arrested. A personal security of Rs. 300/- was demanded from the latter. The case against the remaining began yesterday, before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. One of the accused has applied for a transfer of the case and hence the hearing has now been fixed for the 23rd of May.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS.

One remarkable feature of this picketing is that in the Cantonment area, even women are standing near the shops to picket. The women belong to the so-called "lower" classes of society and it is encouraging to find that even they have been roused to undertake patriotic public work. They are doing good work and more women picketers are offering their services also for the purpose.

ONE DRAWBACK.

There is, however, one drawback in this movement. It is not being run under the auspices of any recognised Congress or other body and hence it is not going on as systematically as it should and is, besides, not attracting public attention and support, which it ought to. The Congress Committee and local leaders have once burnt their fingers and they are not over-enthusiastic about it. Anyhow, the responsibility for the movement must be taken by some authoritative body and regular attempts must be made and care taken to maintain non-violence which is very easily broken it liquor shops. The state of the orphan which the movement at present seems to be cast into, will not be fruitful of beneficial results.

Propaganda of boycott of foreign cloth is steadily going on. Mr. R. G. Harsha, the Secretary, delivered a lecture in the Gaikwad Wada on Thursday last under the presidentship of Mr. P. H. Khadilkar of the "Nava Kal" office. The work of taking pledges of Swadeshi is proceeding with enthusiasm.

SHOLAPUR DAY.

Proposals are being discussed for the observance all over Maharashtra of a Sholapur Day on Thursday next. News just reaches Poona from Sholapur that Mr. R. S. Rajwade, editor of the "Karmayogi", has been arrested along with five or six other influential persons. The population is leaving the city by the hundreds. The Executive Committee of the M.P.C.C. will meet on the 25th to consider the whole situation in Maharashtra. Almost the whole of Maharashtra districts and towns, have been denuded of their leaders. And the situation must be considered.

The Working Committee of the Non-Brahmin Federation met here under the presidentship of R. B. Naidu. Sir Patro and others were present. Civil Disobedience was of course, condemned and stress was laid on the achievement Prohibition and other matters.

WOMEN IN THE NATIONALIST STRUGGLE.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS PAYS ITS HOMAGE.

(BY OSIRIS.)

Miss Natarajan's 'expose' of the campaign of vilification that has been carried on steadily by the Anglo-Indian Press against the individual leadership of the Nationalist movement that was published in these columns on the 16th inst. demonstrates, once again, the real character of the 'hightone' editorial direction which enables pseudonymous, two penny correspondents to make a display in print of their feeble intellect.

CALL 'EM IN.

One is not surprised that the man (or, as I suspect, woman), who claims to have penetrated the privacy of the toilet-room in his (or her) self-imposed pursuit of discovering certain leaders of the Desh Sevika Sangh using foreign articles, has secured easy patronage in the "Times of India" columns for anything is good enough that helps, certainly in the view of the gallant editor of this 'hightone' journal, the 'propaganda' against these popular movements. I, for one, should not be surprised if a whole battalion of ladies' maids, footmen and other domestic servitors were turned, one of these days, into star-contributors and correspondents of the Anglo-Indian Press that has been reduced to the level of let's-watch-through-the-keyhole propaganda of 'revelations'.

GREEN-EYED JEALOUSY.

And the star-contributors of the toilet-room-secrets box might be supported by those fair ones (?) who suffered the pangs of feminine jealousy that certain of the 'swell' leaders of the Desh Sevika Sangh seem to provoke. If Miss Natarajan had called our attention to this 'frailty' of her sex, the Anglo-Indian propaganda would have been more adequately exposed: for, the Desh Sevika Sangh would have nothing to do with the tittle-tattle that some 'fair ones' (?) create mainly to give a vent to their feelings of wounded vanity, jealousy and disappointment. This women's organisation, which has been doing excellent work of picketing and pushing through a well-planned programme of boycott of British goods, generally, would be judged ultimately by what it achieves and not by what the enemies of the Nationalist movement have to say in disparagement.

THEY WILL ACT.

There are many women workers of the Desh Sevika Sangha who are too well-bred to take notice of the sort of caddishness that passes in certain interested quarters for 'propaganda' and who are certainly not deficient in the sense of humour to mind the unpleasantness of the dirt that lies in their way. The phenomenon that we are witnessing to-day, namely, the part women are playing in the Nationalist movement, has nothing unusual about it. Indian women are doing to-day exactly what women have done before in the history of struggling nationalities. The deep consciousness of which not only this but many other organisations sprung at this moment all over the country are an expression has always drawn great heroism and suffering out of many women's lives—a heroism and suffering that boast no immortal epics in record but which have always flickered into dynamic action in the moment of necessity. Women in India will inevitably do, are, indeed, doing, what women in other countries and times have done: the urge is planted in woman's nature and it must find due expression.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

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Hungarian Example.

(BC B. M. D.)

The Hungarian story, in its passive resistance aspects, centers around Francis Deak a Catholic landowner, and belongs to the middle nineteenth century. The Emperor Franz Josef was then striving to subordinate the ancient Hungarian kingdom to the power of Austria. The account runs in this wise:

"What can we do?" said the Moderates. "We cannot fight Austria with the sword—what, then is there left but to submit and make the best of the situation?"

"Your laws are violated, yet your mouths remain closed?" Deak exclaimed in response. "Woe—woe to the nation which raises no protest when its rights are outraged? It contributes to its own slavery by its silence. The nation which submits to injustice and oppression without protest is doomed."

Deak proceeded to organize a scheme for national education and industry, and a boycott against Austrian goods was set in motion. As relations between the two Governments became more tense "Deak admonished the people not to be betrayed into acts of violence, nor to abandon the ground of legality. 'This is the safe ground,' he said, 'on which, unarmed ourselves, we can hold our own against armed force. If suffering be necessary, suffer with dignity.' He had given the order to the country—passive Resistance"; "and the order was obeyed. When the Austrian Tax Collector came to gather the taxes the people did not beat him nor even hoot him—they just declined to pay. The Tax Collector thereupon called in the Austrian Police, and the police seized the man's goods. Then the Austrian Hungarian auctioneer declined to auction them, and an Austrian Auctioneer had to be introduced. When he arrived he discovered that he would have to bring bidders from Austria also if the goods were to be sold. The Government found before long that it was costing more to distrain the goods than the tax itself was worth."

When the Austrians attempted to billet their soldiers upon the Hungarian householders, the latter did not resist except in a passive way, but the Austrian soldiers themselves protested against the decree, after trying to live in houses where every one despised them. And, just as common soldiers could not endure an existence cut off from that minimum of social intercourse which is indispensable even to an oppressor, neither could the Imperial Parliament continue to exist when no representatives appeared from Hungary.

Finally on February 18, 1867, the Emperor Franz Josef capitulated and recognized the constitution and inqependence of Hungary. It may well be questioned whether the passive resistance above described was responsible solely for Hungary's success, but it was doubtless a large factor, since we are told that the Emperor tried in every possible way to give signal recognition to Deak, but the latter would accept neither presents nor honors, saying simply, in reply to a question concerning his real desires, "Sire, when I am dead you may say that Francis Deak was an honest man."

(Extracted from "Non-Violent Coercion," by C. M. Case, published by George Allen).

HOW AMERICA WON HER FREEDOM.

—:o:—

Boycott Of British Goods.

"As soon as the names of the stamp-distributors (of the British Government in America) were made known, the masses expressed their displeasure in a way unfortunately too common in America. . . . The more moderate patriots cancelled their orders with British merchants, agreed not to remit their English debts, and dressed in homespun to avoid wearing imported cloth."

"The assembled Congress (the first Congress of the Delegates of the American Colonies of England, which met in 1774) adopted a Declaration of Rights, but their great work was the forming of an American Association to enforce a non-importation and non-consumption (of British Goods) agreement. Local Committees were formed to see that all who traded with England or refused to associate were held up as enemies of their country."

"The King (of England) at first favoured coercion of the rebellious Colonies, but the English merchants suffering from the suspended trade urged Parliament to repeal the (Stamp Duty) Act. Their demand decided the ministry to favour retraction just as formerly their influence had forced the Navigation Laws and the restrictions on Colonial manufactures. If the King and landed gentry were responsible for the immediate causes of the (American) Revolution, the influence of the English commercial classes on legislation was the more ultimate cause."

(Extracts from "The American Revolution," by Claude H. Van Tyne).

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"CANCEL INDENTS AND STOP SHIPMENTS".

—:o:—

'Situation Beyond Control'.

GENERAL MERCHANTS' LETTER TO FOREIGN MERCHANTS.

LAHORE, May 15.

The boycott movement is affecting the local businessmen who are trying to cancel their orders for foreign goods, given before the inauguration of the movement. The General Merchants' Association has sent a letter to foreign shippers, manufacturers and local agents in course of which they write:—

"We need not tell you that India is passing through a serious political struggle, and in the absence of other weapons, the leaders of this country are concentrating their full energies on the boycott of British goods in particular and foreign goods in general. The boycott movement is a mass movement unprecedented and beyond all expectations, and as such the sale of foreign goods is practically stopped, and the situation appears to grow more intense if the present repressive policy of the Government continues. We, therefore, feel it a painful but far-sighted step to request you as business friends to cancell all our indents and stop further shipments, to save mutual losses and unpleasantness, as we honestly feel that under the circumstances it is impossible to meet the bills when almost a deadlock is made in the circulation of capital due to abrupt stoppage of sales.

We further assure you that this step is taken not to give you loss but to save you from still more losses which might occur in the refusal of shipments.

We are fully aware of our responsibilities and never mean to spoil credit, but regret very much that the situation is totally beyond our control, as this political movement has almost revolutionised the minds and consequently the demands of our customers."—A.P.

WHO IS THE POWER IN BOMBAY GOVERNMENT?

The 'Leader' writes:—

When the time comes to lift the veil of secrecy from present official doings in the Bombay Presidency, it will be interesting to know the respective parts played by his Excellency the Governor and the hon. the Home Member in that Government. Of all the men in the Government of Bombay, was it Sir Frederick Sykes or the hon. Mr Hotson who had most to do with the management of the Bombay city riots of last year and with the prosecution of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, the internment of Mahatma Gandhi and the proclamation of martial law at Sholapur? We wonder for how much longer Mr. Hotson will be the power in the Government of Bombay.

STOP PRESS.

(From Our Special Representative)

BULSAR, May 18.

Camp Dharasana.—In preparation for a new plan of action, now under contemplation, the Bombay batch of Satyagrahis surrounding Dharasana Salt Depot was recalled under instructions issued by the "War Council" at prayer time this evening. This batch was isolated by police yesterday afternoon. After 30 hours' starvation they emerged out of police cordon and arrived in Camp. Over 10,000 people from surrounding villages came to Dharasana to-day to witness the operations.

SJT. BHAGWANDIN ARRESTED.

NAGPUR, May 18.

Mr. Bhagwandin, Vice-President, C. P. Marathi War Council, was arrested under Section 124-A early this morning under a warrant issued by the Additional District Magistrate, Jubbulpore, for certain speeches delivered at Jubbulpore. After his arrest he was immediately conveyed to Jubbulpore to take his trial.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, May 18.

The Police raided about a dozen places in Calcutta and searched for arms and ammunitions. It is believed the searches were in connection with the Chittagong Armoury raid.

It is reported one arrest was made in Bhawanipore.—Free Press.

BARISAL, May 18.

Two crackers, described by the Police as bombs, were discovered by the side of a tank at Amanatganj. One young man was arrested in this connection.—Free Press.

TAMLUK, May 18.

Mr. Satishchandra Chakravarty, Secretary of the Tamluk Congress Committee, and another were sentensed to 18 months' R. I. each.—Free Press.

The Police raided two Satyagraha camps yesterday and arrested about 70 volunteers.—Free Press.

"WORLD'S YOUNGEST SOLO FLIER".

Dinner In Honour Of Mr. A. Engineer.

BOMBAY, May 17.

Tables were laid right down the length of the long dining-room of the Ripon Club to seat quite a hundred guests at a dinner given on Saturday by the President and Members of the Club in honour of Mr. Aspy Engineer, the 17-year-old Parsi airman who has just won H. H. the Aga Khan's Prize of £500/- for a solo flight from Croydon to Karachi in a light Hawellian Moth Aeroplane. For one so young as Mr. Aspy Engineer, the manner in which he carried off the ordeal of being the principal guest of honour was only just a shade less remarkable, perhaps, than the manner in which he carried off his great England-to-India solo flight!

In a suitable after-dinner speech, the Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna having made some humorous puns on the young airman's name "Aspy" or "A-Spy"? (which is affectionately short for Aspandiar) stressed the fact of the extreme youth of the guest of the evening, and said that it was Karachi's good fortune and Bombay's misfortune that he belonged to the Karachi Aero Club. Soon after joining the Karachi Aero Club, Mr. Engineer had managed to get a permit, (though not without many preliminary difficulties owing to his being then just under 19), for his flight with Mr. Chawla to England which was undertaken so entirely without ostentation that even his friends did not know that he had suddenly taken off! How Chawla and Engineer lost their bearings owing to a fog in the English Channel and instead of landing at Croydon, landed at Bedford, how they had the presence of mind to take their bearings, from a passing ship—all this makes a thrilling tale and as a remarkable feat, taken all in all, deserves all the encomiums which the two airmen received on their arrival in England.

Referring to Mr. J. R. D. Tata who had flown to Croydon in 9 days only, Sir P. Sethna said it was the best record among the five competitors for the prize but unfortunately for him, and unfortunately for the honour of the Club in so far as Mr. Tata was a member of the Club, Tata had missed the prize from Engineer by a few hours having arrived at Croydon a few hours after Engineer had arrived at Karachi.

TRUE SPORTSMANSHIP.

The two airmen had met at Alexandria and Mr. Engineer has recorded his gratitude to Mr. Tata for the sportsmanlike spirit in which the latter had helped him by supplying him with some spare plugs without which Mr. Engineer would have been considerably delayed on his flight and probably have lost the prize to Mr. Tata. This sporting spirit between two rivals for the prize was worthy of the highest praise The Parsis, said Sir Pheroze, had reason to be proud of the success of Mr. Engineer and Mr. Tata. So long as the Parsis had men of the courage and spirit of young Aspy, they had no need to be apprehensive of their position in India and India would take her place among the foremost nations of the world.

Mr. Aspy Engineer was then garlanded, a beautiful cup, was presented to him as a special tribute from the Ripon Club. A telegram was read out expressing Sir Dinshaw Petit's regret at being unable to be present and conveying his congratulations to Mr. Engineer for the honour he had brought upon the Parsi community.

A WORLD'S RECORD.

Mr. Aspy Engineer then rose, among prolonged cheers and thanked the assembly for the honour they had done him, maintaining with characteristic modesty, that he had done nothing exceptional and that they must not expect him to do two things at the same time a good speech and a good flying performance.

In a highly appreciative speech Mr. Priestley of the Bombay Aero Club, ventured to think that Mr. Engineer had the distinction of holding the world's record of a solo flight as the youngest man and that he was voicing the opinion of every member of the Bombay Flying Club in maintaining that Mr. Engineer's feat was one of the greatest achievements in the history of aviation in the world.

PARSI AVIATOR HERO HONOURED.

—:o:—

"Nothing Extraordinary In What I have Done," Says Engineer.

Aspy Engineer the intrepid young Parsi Airman who has won the Aga Khan Prize of £500 for his solo flight from England to India was the recipient of several gold medals, purses amounting to Rs. 2,601, and some other presents, at a meeting held at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday morning under the auspices of several Parsi and Irani Associations.

The Hall was fully packed a large number of ladies being also present. Prominent among those present were Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. Eastly president of the Bombay Aero Club, Dr. Deshmukh and several others.

Mr. Bandeali Hajibhoy the Sheriff of Bombay presided. Dr. Pavri read telegrams received from Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Huseinbhoy A. Lalji, the Mayor of Bombay and others congratulating Mr. Aspy on his brilliant success.

SHERIFF SPEAKS.

The President in his speech congratulated, Mr. Aspy on behalf of the citizens of Bombay on his great success and unique achievement which in his opinion had opened the way for other young Indians to achieve greater successes in the field of aviation.

Sir Pheroz Sethna in a very lengthy speech congratulated the young Airman who was not yet out of his teens, for his intrepidity courage, determination and doggedness with which he had pursued his object. There were three competitors viz., Messrs. Manmohan Singh, Aspy Engineer and Jehangir Tata of Bombay and Mr. Aspy was the most fortunate of the three. He described the voluntary help given by Mr. Tata to Mr. Engineer at Basra.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

Describing the career of Aspy, Sir Phercze said that he was a lad of 17 and had left his school only a few months ago. After that he took to aviation and in a very short time prepared himself for this great achievement, Sir Pheroze paid a glowing tribute to the parents of Aspy and especially his mother who had willingly allowed her son to risk his life.

Mr. Eastly congratulated the young Airman on behalf of the Bombay Flying Club. He observed that by his achievement he has done enormous service to India and advised him to continue his study of aeronantics.

AN INDIAN FIRST.

Dr. Deshmukh congratulated the young aviator not because he was a Parsi, but because he was an Indian. "Every child born on the soil of India was mother India's child," he said "and every Indian must take a legitimate pride on the achievement of one of India's sons. Mr. Engineer's success has proved that given equal opportunities, nay even if they were not thwarted in their careers, Indian youths can prove that they are in no way inferior to the youths of other countries.

Referring to the story in Ramayana that Rama flew in his aeroplane, Dr. Deshmukh observed that at least the idea of aviation originally belonged to India.

Miss Contractor said that Parsis were pioneers in education, commerce and industry and they must keep this tradition in respect of aviation also.

ENGINEER'S MODESTY.

After a few other speeches several gold medals, cups, etc. and two purses one of Rs. 500 and the other of Rs. 2101 were presented to Mr. Engineer.

Mr. Engineer thanked in suitable terms saying that there was nothing extraordinary in his achievement. He described his experiences on his way to India from England and thanked the various organisations for the honour they had done him.

PROTEST AGAINST PRESS ORDINANCE.

Complete Press Hartal On Tuesday And Wednesday.

BOMBAY, May 17.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Honorary Secretary of All-India Journalists' and Press-Owners' Conference, writes that one of the resolutions passed at the Conference held on Thursday, the 15th instant, was as follows:—

"This Conference resolves that as a mark of protest against the Press Ordinance, there should be a complete stoppage of all work in the office of every newspaper and periodical and printing press and other allied trades and industries on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 20th and 21st."

It is expected that all newspapers, printing presses and allied trades and industries will carry out this resolution and make the hartal on Tuesday and Wednesday (May 20th and 21st) a complete one.—A. P.

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POLICE FIRING IN DELHI ON 6th MAY.

Municipal Committee In Camera.

—:o:—

REPORT EXPECTED IN 10 DAYS.

DELHI, May 15.

The following message booked at 11-30 a.m. to-day has not been transmitted by the Telegraph Office as it was considered objectionable:—

"In the Municipal Committee meeting held this morning in camera the situation on the 6th May leading to Police firing was discussed and a Sub-committee consisting of Khan Bahadur Sheik Abdul Rahaman, Advocate, Mr. Lachmandas Ramprasad, Haji Abdul Aziz and Mr. Harischandra was appointed.

"Khan Bahadur Sheik Abdul Rahman will act as Chairman, while Rai Bahadur Sohanlal, Secretary of the Municipality, will act as Secretary.

"The Committee will issue posters to-day calling upon witnesses and evidence will be recorded from 4 o'clock to-morrow evening and the report will be submitted within 10 days."

AN "OBJECTIONABLE" TELEGRAM.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 15.

The following telegram, dated the 14th inst., addressed to the Free Press of India, Bombay, Madras and Lahore, was returned to the Free Press office, Calcutta, as it was considered objectionable by the Telegraph Office:—

"Calcutta, observed hartal today in honour of the arrest of Mr. Abbas Tyabji. All Hindu and Muslim shops and bazars were closed. Traffic, as it was not banned, continued as usual. The Police have been guarding street crossings from morning."—Free Press.

PATIALA INQUIRY.

—:o:—

Mr. Tairsee Receives Summons.

It is reliably understood that Mr. Fitzpatrick, Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, who has been entrusted with the enquiry into the allegations levelled against His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, has issued summons to the authors of the report to present themselves at Chamba House, Dalhousie, on the 5th June at 10 a.m and substantiate the charges.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee has, it is understood, received one such letter.

It is not yet known whether the Indian States Subjects Conference has decided to take part in the inquiry.

Dr. Bhuleker Sentenced.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

CHALISGAON, May 17.

Dr. Bhulekar, the soul of the movement of the Agriculturists of this Taluka, was to-day been convicted under Section 353 and sentenced to four months' R. I.

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AHMEDABAD WORKERS FOR DHARASANA.

—:o:—

The Secretary Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, writes:

AHMEDABAD, May 16.

All mills were closed to-day for Palestine Day.

Twenty-five Labour Union volunteers have left for Dharasana this evening. More will follow shortly.

The Labour Union has prepared a list of 47 places, including bungalows, hotel etc., where liquor is now known to be selling in contravention of Excise rules. The owners and the occupants of these places are going to be served with notices to discontinue such sale within a week, failing which these premises will be treated as unlicensed liquor shops for purposes of picketing and reports. To counteract illegal spread of liquor, it has been decided to use social and economic boycott against those selling or purchasing the stuff outside liquor shops. No such pressure will be used against those visiting licensed liquor shops.

M. L. A.'s & M. L. C's Asked To Resign.

—:o:—

The Secretary, Shikarpur Congress Committee, writes:—

Due to the very late information about the arrests of Sjt. Abbas Tyabji and his 60 volunteers arrest a complete Hartal could not be had. Schools, however were very soon closed except the Government High School where boys of other schools successfully picketed. In the evening a procession started from Congress office. Ladies and men joined enthusiastically. It terminated in Junani Hall where a huge meeting was held under the presidentship of Swami Pryagbharti. **The following resolutions were proposed and unanimously carried.**

1. **"This meeting of the public held under the auspices of Shikarpur Congress Committee congratulates Sjt. Abbas Tyabji and his 60 brave volunteers and condemns the ruthless policy of the Government. The resolution was proposed by Seth Sobhraj Valechha and seconded by Mahraj Mathradas and supported by Prof. Hassanand, magician.**

3. **This meeting of the public of** Shikarpur held under the auspices of Shikarpur Congress Committee considering the present political situation of India and also the repressive policy of the Government calls upon Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, M.L.A. and Mr. Bhojsing Pahlajani, M.L.C., and other Hindu and Mohamedan members of the legislatures to resign their seats forthwith. It also requests the Puj panchayat Shikarpur to form a sub-committee to call upon Mr. Bhojsing, who has secured his seat with the special help of Shikarpur panchayat to resign at once. The resolution was proposed by Seth Ghansham Rajpal and seconded and supported by Mahraj Lunidaram pleader and Miss Bhagwati Goklaney respectively.

PRAYERS FOR BEGUM MOTHER OF BHOPAL.

—:o:—

Prayers were offered for the soul of the late Begum Mother of Bhopal on Thursday night under the auspices of the Anjuman Targhib-o-Talim Islam at Prince's Building. J. J. Hospital, Bombay when a large number of Muslims were present. Moulavi Shaikh Sadullah Saheb then recited the 'Fateha' (prayers). There were also recitations from the Koran.

THE WOKING MOSQUE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Some time ago I read in your paper a statement by an anonymous correspondent that there had been dancing at the Woking Mosque.

I have made thorough inquiries into the allegations, and I am glad to say that such a statement was entirely untrue.—Yours, etc.

SAEED S. MAHOMEDI,
Managing Trustee
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SATYAGRAHA IN GUJARAT.

News In Brief.

AHMEDABAD, May 11.

The batch of volunteers from Ahmedabad that was posted at Viramgam and that was assaulted by the Customs Police on the Station returned to Ahmedabad on the 11th with bags of contraband salt with them. Those of them that were absolutely weak and broken in body could not take any salt. They were carried to the train at Viramgam station. But the rest were again, beaten, and some seven bags of salt were snatched from them. Two volunteers fainted. With them also came those ladies of Viramgam who were victims of the charge by the mounted Police in the station yard, on the 8th.

They were given a great ovation on the Ahmedabad Station and the wounded were carried on stretchers outside the station. They were placed in motor-cars and one volunteer who was very much broken down was carried in a stretcher. They were all taken in a procession through the main parts of the city and thousands flocked on the roads to get a glimpse of them.

HARTAL IN AHMEDABAD.

May 12.

News of Sjt. Abbas Tayabji and party's arrest reached here in the morning and spread in the city with lightning speed. Hartal was immediately announced and all shops were closed. The noteworthy feature of this day's programme was a huge procession practically of all the business associations of Ahmedabad. The idea was first initiated by the members of Stock Exchange and was endorsed by all the business and commercial bodies of Ahmedabad The procession which was nearly a mile long passed through the important parts of the city and came to the sands of the river where a huge public meeting was addressed by Messrs. Narhari Parikh, Prof. Swaminarayan and Mr. Haridas Majumdar.

Seth Ambalal Sarabhai, the leading Mill-Agent of Ahmedabad, has resigned his seat from the Municipality and other committees to which he was [illegible] by the Government as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government.

May, 13.

All mills are closed to-day in honour of Sjt. Abbas Tayabji and party's arrest.

DHOLKA, May 13.

Sjt. Ramnarayan Pathak, the Editor of "Prasthan," who had taken charge of the Dholka Taluka in the place of Sjt. Dahyabhai Patel who was imprisoned, was arrested to-day at Laxmipura and taken to Dhandhuka for trial.

WADHWAN, May 13.

Sjt. Shivanandjee—the leading worker of Wadhwan, was arrested to-day under Section 108. Wadhwan observes a complete hartal in his honour.

Viramgam—Mr. Bhatt, a pleader of Viramgam, had gone to Sher, a village, to get released on bail some of the arrested persons. He was clad in Khaddar and talking to the arrested, when he was assulted and hit by the police in the chest and on the wrist. Mr. Bukhari the Sub-Inspector then begged his pardon.

KAIRA DISTRICT.

There was complete Hartal on the 5th and two persons had been arrested for selling salt in the public meeting. The police station officer had thereafter issued a proclamation prohibiting any more meetings on pain of being dispersed by force. That very night a meeting was held, but the police officer did not turn up to disperse it. The two persons have been convicted and sentenced to six months R. I. and Rs. 50|- fine and in default one month more.

AHMEDABAD. (LATER).

The Local Municipality has passed the following resolution in today's meeting.

"This board places on record its strong feeling of resentment and horror for the charge of mounted police in the presence of responsible officer on the innocent women of Viramgam who had been to the Railway Station as "sisters of mercy", to supply water to the Satyagrahi volunteers who were crying for water for more than three hours and one of them had actually fainted. It further condemns the cruelties inflicted on Satyagrahi volunteers by the Police and Excise constables and as a protest this Board stands adjourned."

ATMOSPHERE NOT PROPITIOUS FOR MEETING OF R. T. SUPPORTERS.

"ALL-PARTIES" CARRY ON WITHOUT MAHASABHA.

The Committee appointed by the preliminary conference of all those parties which supported the participation by India's representatives in the Round Table Conference to be held in London met at Bombay at the adjourned sitting on the 14th, 15th and 16th of May. Notices of the meeting were issued to all the members. The date and place of the meeting was also advertised in the Press and accordingly on the date fixed the following members of the Committee were present:—

1 Sir A. P. Patro, 2 Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, 3 Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, 4 Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr), 5 The Hon. Mr. Ramaswami Mudalier, 6 Moulana Mahomed Ali, 7 Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, 8 Lieut. Col. H. A. Gidney, 9 Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, 10 Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolah Esqr., 11 The Hon. Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan.

PANDIT MALAVIYA AND DR. MOONJE KEEP OUT.

So far as the leading representatives of the Hindu Mahasabha are concerned, the position is that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has written to say "in his opinion the present times and atmosphere are not propitious for discussion of communal and political differences and he would advise that the meeting should be postponed. Dr. Moonje writes that since 8th April "the Responsive Co-operation Party of which I am the President has unanimously decided to join this movement of mass Civil Disobedience of Mahatma Gandhi and to inaugurate an intensive agitation for the boycott of British goods and particularly of British cloth as an effective reply to the Imperial Preference inflicted upon us by the Government on the strength of its official bloc in the Assembly. You may have learnt from the papers that I have broken the Salt Law and read from a prohibited book though I have not resigned from the Assembly and I am determined not to ....I am personally engaged in the Boycott Movement, I cannot allow my attention to be diverted at this time for attending the Conference". He continues: "I strongly feel that the present atmosphere in the country is not conducive to the success of the meeting; rather it is directly antagonistic to it. This is my honest opinion and I have frankly placed it before you." He further adds that any decision arrived at this meeting would not be binding on the members of the Hindu Maha Sabha. Sirdar Ujjal Singh has wired that the Sikh members are unable to attend the Conference and asks for the postponement of the settlement of the Punjab question to another meeting when they may be present.

BUT LIBERALS' TASK CANNOT WAIT.

We have very carefully considered the question as to what we should do in the circumstances that have arisen. It is our firm conviction that the settlement of the communal question and the problem of the minorities generally must be arrived at in order to ensure the maximum amount of agreement on questions of a purely constitutional character. Much as we deplore the general political situation in the country, we feel that the permanent issue as to the future constitution ought not to be allowed to be obscured by it, and we also feel that the best interests of the country require that the issue should be boldly faced in India itself in a just and generous manner. While we regret that the absence of some of our colleagues, particularly the members of the Hindu Mahasabha, deprives us of the benefit of their contribution to the solution of the problem we are strongly of opinion that our task can neither be delayed nor arrested but must be continued even if it be in the absence of some of the leaders or representatives of any party.

The Committee has, therefore, decided to proceed with the business before it and in exploring the best methods by which that can be transacted has come to the conclusion that the question of the settlement of the Hindu-Moslem problem and the problem of the minorities may be entrusted to a small Sub-Committee which will report its decision to this Committee at its next meeting.

We appoint a Sub-Committee to make a report to us regarding the settlement of the Hindu-Moslem problem and the problem of the minority communities and we further authorise the Sub-Committee to co-opt not more than three members to assist them in their task if they deem it desirable. The Sub-Committee should report not later than the end of June 1930.

MARMON MOTOR CAR CO.

—:o:—

Performance, economy of operation and long life are outstanding considerations of automobile purchasers in 1930, according to Marmon sales officials who have had an opportunity to gauge buying characteristics so far this year.

In making a motor car investment this year nine out of ten automobile prospects want a car that will give their power and pedformance to suit present day motoring requirements, yet one that will be economical to operate and sure to be dependable over a long period of time, according to Thomas E. Jarrard, Marmon general sales didector.

Performance characteristics of these new Marmon products have been enhanced by a combination of a number of features, including high compression ratio without detonation, high ratio of engine power to car weight, double-dome combustion chamber, accurately balanced heavy crankshafts, shimless main and connecting rod bearings, light reciprocating parts, permite pistons and Marmon high frequency modulator.

In stressing the factor of dependability and long life in the construction of these cars, Marmon engineers likewise combined a number of important features. Outstanding among these are full-pressure lubrication to every rotating engine bearing, extra large oil pump, automatically lubricated fan, extra large crankcase cooling and fuel capacity, mechanical fuel pumps, thermostatically controlled radiator shutters, high efficiency type radiator, unusually rigid frame, and rubber cushioned clutch drive.

Palestine Day At Broach.

—:o:—

(From Our Own [illegible]
BRC

A mass meeting of Muslims of Broach was held in Jumma Masid after Jumma prayers under the presidentship of Mr. Nuruddin Kazi. Mr. G. A. Munshi, a local pleader, moved a resolution to the effect that the Muslims of Broach did not approve the policy persued by the British Government in Palestine and strongly resented the Balfour Declaration. Mr. Munshi in moving the resolution explained the tactics of the Foreign Office of England. He further said that very little was to be achieved by passing such resolution. He said that if Muslims wanted to have the desired effect, they must improve their own political status. After passing resolutions meeting dispersed amongst cries of "Allaho Akbar." Muslims have observed complete hartal.

—:o:—

Address Presented By Panchgani Municipality.

The Panchgani Municipality presented an address of welcome on the 15th May to Mr. Asphy Merwan Engineer, the Indian Aviator, who won the H. H. the Aga Khan Prize. The address was as follows:—

"We, the President and members of the Panchgani Municipality, feel great pleasure in according you a warm welcome, to-day, at Panchgani with which you have been associated for over four years during the most formative period of your life. Your secret and dramatic flight from Karachi to Croydon on the 3rd March last in the company of your adventurous friends, Mr. R. M. Chawla, galvanized the whole of India and the attention of the whole world was rivetted on you. Your phenomenal solo flight from England to India has justly entitled you to H. H. the Aga Khan Prize, and you have demonstrated to the whole world what an Indian can do even under adverse circumstances. In the field of aviation you have secured, for your Mother-country, a high place of honour and respect. We wish you a long and happy life and hope that your last aeronautic feat may prove to be the first of series of successful adventures which will glorify India and dazzle the World."

The function was very largely attended by members of all communities. Congratulatory speeches were made, among others, by Sir Abas Ali Baig, Mr. S. M. Batha, Mr. M. G. Kalekar, Mr. K. C. Lalkaka and Professor Hardas.

The address which was read by Mr. M. V. Pandit, Ex-President of the Municipality, was presented in a beautiful casket. After being garlanded Mr. Asphy Engineer made a suitable reply and the function terminated amidst cheering and ovations to the aviator.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a folding cap from the Cap Cabin (352 Thakurdwar Bombay) made of pure Khaddar, manufactured by the A. I. S. A Charkha Sangha at Jaipur and Tripur. The cap is priced at Re. 1 each.

We have received a bottle of "Davis" blue-black writing ink from the Research Products Co., (Alice Building, Bombay 1.-

The MODERN VOGUE

Fashions in eyewear—like fashions in dress—are constantly changing. Illustrated is an eyeglass style that is at present popular—particularly with ladies—in most of the fashion centres of the world.

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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

—:o:—

LONGFELLOW'S "EVANGELINE" IN A "TALKIE".

That truth is stranger than fiction and frequently decidedly more entertaining is emphasized in Dolores Del Rio's new film "EVANGELINE", which will be screened as a sound and singing picture at the Excelsior Theatre during this week. "Evangeline" is based upon one of the greatest heart dramas in all American history, yet it has a romantic theme which by virtue of its beauty and devotion has become one of the classics of literature. The screen version of Longfellow's famous verse is by no means an ordinary entertainment Rich in colour, tensely dramatic and replete with thrilling episodes, it vibrates with compelling interest and is said by its previewers to be a master picture in every sense of the word. Dolores Del Rio plays the title role in her inimitably superb manner and sings two songs, one, an unpublished chansonette in French, and the theme song bearing the same title as the film in English. Other outstanding principles in a very large cast include Roland Drew in the role of Gabriel, the handsome but elusive lover, whilst Alec. Francis, the veteran character actor, appears as Father Felician, counsel and comrades to the grief-stricken Arcadians. Other items in the programme include the Fox Movietone News and the British Movietone News, the latter showing this year's race the Grand National.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

—:o:—

After laying off for several years, "Western" firms are once again the rage with cinegoers, and they are incomparably better pictures than these previously shown. One of these new films will be screened during the coming week at the Edward Cinema, and the fact that Bob Steele plays the leading role is sufficient proof that it is full of thrills. The story was filmed in the cattle country of central California and in the mountain ranges of the Sierras, and there is breathless interest from beginning to end. A couple of comedies complete the programme at this house. The Empress will show Monte Blue and Myrna Loy in "Bitter Apples," a remarkable picture which has had a successful run at the Empire during the past week. There will be special shows on Sunday morning at both these houses.

"GREENE MURDER CASE" AT WELLINGTON.

—:o:—

All true lovers of mystery drama will hail with delight Van Dine's best seller sensation, "The Greene Murder Case", an all-talking, smashing mystery thriller to be screened this week at the Wellington Talkies, Dhobi Talao. It is justifiably reckoned the greatest of all detective dramas and is packed with the most breath-taking surprises and heart-throbbing episodes that flash across the screen in rapid succession. The whole mystery is so baffling and bewildering and so full of amazing entaglements that it becomes an intellectual and enjoyable treat to closely follow William Powell in his clever impersonation of Philo Vance, the super detective who applies the higher psychology to unravel the skein of mystery which envelopes the murder of three members of the strange Greene household. If you like your thrills dished up with machine-gun rapidity, if you like entertainment that keeps your pulses tingling, don't pass over the "Greene Murder Case". It is one of the seasons' best bets. The programme also includes an all-talking two-parts comic, Pathe Super Gazette and the latest Paramount Sound novelty which will delight the audience beyond words.

"THE SOPHOMORE".

—:o:—

Discriminating film fans will find much to quench their thirst for real screen comedy at the Pathe Cinema, where the latst Pathe dialogue picture, "The Sophomore" is showing with highly successful results with Eddie Quillan, Sally O'Neil, Jeanette Loff, Russell Gleason, Stanley Smith and a host of other popular youngsters in the more important parts, this humorous story of modern college life has proved itself one of the most popular talking pictures shown at this theatre this season.

Much credit for the excellence of this fast moving farce of the College youth of to-day goes to Leo McCarey, the director. Eddie Quillan, that youthful comedian who first got his chance in Mack Sennett's pie-throwing institution, but who graduated into feature productions when he appeared in "The Godless Girl", gives a delightful performance.

He is of the ideal, wise-cracking college boy type—an exaggerated college boy to be sure, but nevertheless the kind we are accustomed to see in real life as well as in the reel. His wit is spontaneous and natural.

Sally O'Neil proves beyond doubt that the talkies are her forte. Her voice is excellent and she speaks her lines convincingly. Her sparkling personality loses none of its pep and charm with the addition of sound.

Jeanette Loff, although she has only a comparatively small role looks even more beautiful than she did when she first astounded film followers in 'Hold 'Em Yale' and 'Love Over Night', in which she played opposite Rod La Rocque, Stanley Smith, a recruit from the legitimate stage, gives a finished performance that would do credit to any player.

Others in the cast who give remarkable characterizations considering their youth are Lew Ayres, Marilyn Morgan, Russel Gleason and Dorothy Ward. The picture was produced by William Conselman, with excellent results.

THE CAPITOL.

—:o:—

King Vidor seems to be about the ideal directorial agency for Marion Davies. In "Not So Dumb", Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's new starring vehicle for the comedienne, which is playing this week at the Capitol Theatre, Vidor has provided her with the most vivacious role she has played, a sparkling vehicle that affords her wide latitude for her rare comedy talents. The picture is an adaptation of the well-known stage farce "Dulcy" which created quite a sensation on Broadway. Miss Davies demonstrates her vocal as well as physical Versatility in the screen comedy, adapting her voice as well as her personality to the role of a blundering flapper who tries to run her fiance's business affairs and almost ruin her romance as well as his bank account. Elliot Nugent plays opposite the star and the supporting cast includes Raymond Hackett William Holden, Julia Faye, Sally Starr and others of note. All of the players are well cast and add considerably to the convincing manner in which the riotous play is presented.

THE RIALTO.

—:o:—

Cecil B. De Mille is always spectacular and always surprising—and both spectacle and surprise are present in overflowing measure as "Dynamite" plays out its performance at the Rialto, Lamington Road, this week. This story by Jeanie MacPherson gallops merrily from the haunts of luxury to the depths of a coal mine; from the bars of the "death" cell at State's Prison to a colourful Ladies' Field Day at a country club. The principal protagonists are Charless Bickford, a coal miner, and Conrad Nagel, Kay Johnson and Julia Faye, from what is termed "high society". It would not be fair to tell the whole of what is a very exciting and unusual plot. Suffice it to say that the marriage of a society girl to a murderer on the eve of the hour of his execution is not the least of its thrills.

DERBY BETTING.

—:o:—

Guineas' Winner The Favourite.

Diolite recent success in the May classic sees him at the top of the betting for the Derby. At the last call-over at the Beaufort Club the betting was as follows.

Diolite 11 to 2 (o) and 6 to 1 (t)
Rustom Pasha 15 to 2 (o) and 8 to 1 (t).
Silver Flare 100 to 8.
Blenheim 100 to 7.
Ballferis 18 to 1.

AUSTRALIAN MEETS LANCASHIRE.

LOW SCORING BY BOTH SIDES.

The Northern County found grimmett in irresistible form and were always fighting for runs in their first venture. The youthful Eckersley defied the bowling and scored 54 in a two hours' stay at the wickets. The whole side was skittled out for 176 runs.

The visitors started badly losing Woodfull and Bradmen when they had scored 21 and 9 respectively when play ceased for the day, their score was 63 for 5 wickets.

Lancashire 176 (Eckersley 54, Grimmett 6 for 57).

Australia 63 for 5 (Keppax 9 not out).

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

INDIA'S TEAM AGAINST JAPAN.

Madan Mohan and Charanjiva have been selected to represent India in the singles against Japan.

The doubles pair are Soni and Charanjiva.

CARNERA'S THREE AT ONE BLOW.

GIANT ITALIANS RECORD FEAT

In spite of his suspension by the California athletic Commission Carnera continues to knock out his opponents in other stakes. He created another record when he knocked out Jack Silver (Seattle), Harold Dawson (Ogden) and Ed Wilks (Ogden) all within five minutes after each had taken much punishment.

Lancashires Draw With Australians.

LONDON, May 16.

Match between Lancashire and Australians which Commenced on Wednesday at Liverpool ended in draw. Lancashire made 176 Eckersley 54 Watson 37 Grimmett 6 wickets for 57 runs) and 165. Australians made 115 and 137 for two wickets.—Reuter.

PICKETING IN AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

—:o:—

Women's Splendid Work.

(From A Correspondent).

The Liquor Picketing Committee, a sub-committee of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee started its activities on May 1st at the villages, Naroda, Vatwa, and Bareja.

A batch of twenty-eight women left Ahmedabad for the villages. They had no experience but they had unbounded faith in the cause with full sympathy from the people. Besides the picketing of liquor shops which was done at Bareja by day and night, village sanitation was also taken in hand along with classes for teaching of spinning on takli and charka. Every evening women's or mixed meetings were organised by the women with the help of the villagers. Patriotic songs were sung in procession and speeches were made on the national fight for freedom. The response from the villages was most encouraging and their hospitality unbounded

On the 4th another batch of women went to Phaltej to picket and on the 5th to Sabarmati. It was found necessary to start a more vigorous propaganda and to cover the whole area of Ahmedabad District in as short a time as possible.

However the lack of sufficient women volunteers necessitated the taking of help from the male volunteers. Whereas there were two men volunteers in the first batches it was found necessary to lessen the proportion of women-volunteers and increase that of the men-volunteers. It was found necessary to leave the work of village sanitation and spreading of the gospel of the charkha to men-volunteers Wherever necessary to facilitate the ladies in their task of picketing the cooking was entrusted to men. Local women-volunteers are being taken in and the Ahmedabad women volunteers are being sent to other centres. The party now consists of two women volunteers, the local women volunteers, and five men-volunteers. The picketing of liquor shops is being done solely by women.

NO UNPLEASANT INCIDENT.

On the 6th Nandej, Bhuvaledi, Sanand, Viramgam, Bhankoda, Patdi, and Mandal were opened to picketing. Resolutions are being passed by the heads of the communities for the entire boycott of liquor shops, and fines of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 are inflicted on the persons who frequent the liquor shops. The villagers who come to drink from the adjacent villages are socially boycotted. No unpleasant incident of any sort has occurred in any of the picketed areas. At Naroda, resolutions have been passed by three different sects prohibiting liquor from their communities. Village Patels and Matadars have given their resignations and have signed pledges to boycott foreign cloth and to help the Swadeshi propaganda. Altogether in the following villages the picketing is going on:—

(1) Bareja, (2) Nandej, (3) Vatwa, (4) Naroda, (5) Bhuvaldi, (6) Sabarmati, (7) Phaltej, (8) Sanand, (9) Viramgam, (10) Bhankoda, (11) Patdi, (12) Mandol, (13) Dholera, (14) Dhandhuka, (15) Dholka.

OPIUM CONSUMPTION DECREASES.

—:o:—

Says Mr. B. V. Jadhav.

POONA, May 15.

"Bombay in actuality has no black opium spots" said the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Excise Minister, this evening, when interviewed following his return from the Opium Conference at Simla. In view of the fact that officially the Bombay Presidency is credited with three such black districts where more than thirty seers of opium are consumed annually per ten thousand of the population. The minister proceeded to explain the anomoly. He pointed out that Sholapur and Ahmednagar were on the borders of the Nizam's Dominions and that owing to the good buss services large numbers from that State entered British territory to purchase opium, thus raising the figure of apparent consumption in those districts. Similarly in other places where Jains, Moslems, and other communities took no alcohol, opium was consumed as a regular habit as well as extensively for marriage ceremonies; and seemingly, the heavy consumption was not deleterious to health. The Minister explained this to the Conference and his experience was supported by the Punjab and the U. P. representatives.

It was generally agreed that India really had no black spots considered dangerous especially as the consumption was on the decrease everywhere. Therefore it was practically decided that no additional measures or new regulations were necessary except in Assam where opium smoking was more prevalent than opium eating. Conference, therefore, adjourned without making any devnite recommendations except one supporting Assam in its efforts to reduce consumption.

—A. P.

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Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

NATION'S RESPONSE TO MAHATMA'S CALL.

LAHORE, May 15.

To give practical shape of their "sympathy with Pathans" and to wipe off a "long-standing misunderstanding between Pathans and Sikhs" a 'Jatha' (corps) of 103 Akali volunteers is on its way to Peshawar. The 'Jatha' left Amritsar on foot about five days ago under the leadership of Master Tarasingh, President of the Amritsar War Council. While it was seven miles away from Lahore Master Tarasingh was arrested, it is stated, for not attending a court case in response to summons.

The Jatha was given an enthusiastic reception at Lahore having been taken in a procession and introduced to the public at a largely attended meeting. It continued its journey on foot last evening.

News has reached here that the authorities have posted extra number of policemen at Jehlum bridge. This and certain other precautions are believed to be taken in order to arrest the Jatha.

While the first Akali Jatha is still on its way to Northern India a second Jatha consisting of about hundred Akali volunteers has already left Amritsar on foot. The residents of Amritsar gave the second Jatha a rousing send off.

The local Congress is intensifying its campaign by forming Congress Committees in all the wards of the city and enlisting more volunteers.—A.P.

FOR DEFYING SEC 144 Cr. P. C.

—:o:—

Six Congress Volunteers Convicted.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, May 16.

The second batch of six Congress volunteers was convicted to-day by Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistate ,for defying order banning assembly of more than five. The Court-room was crowded and among present were some prominent ladies who have been taking keen part in the national struggle. The accused were unrepresented and when asked by the Court all of them pleaded guilty, but added that they knew Section 144, Cr. P. C., had been promulgated in Delhi and as they considered it a lawless law they had defied it deliberately and intentionally. They refused to take part in proceedings or produce any defence as they had no faith in British justice. Sardar Abdul Samad, Magistrate, First Class, who was only prosecution witness, deposed he was present on duty in the Central Police Station in the city when intimation was brought to him that six Congress volunteers been parading the town in defiance of Section 144, Cr. P. C. Subsequently witness saw accused marching past police station in procession. They carried a banner and flag on the former, of which was inscribed "Breakers of Sectin 144, Cr. P. C." A number of people marched along with them on both sides of the footpath while accused walked in middle of the road. As they approached the police station he ordered a sub-inspector to arrest them. This was done and the banner and flag was taken away from accused. Witness felt on account of present political situation in city as also due to disturbances on the 6th instant action of accused tended to result in riot.

Mr. Pool sentenced five of them six months' rigorous imprisonment while sixth accused, Dhumimal, was sentenced to one month simple imprisonment on account of his advanced age. Accused received sentence with cries of "Long live revolution" and were taken away in jail van singing national songs.

WOMEN ASSAULTED BY POLICE AT AGRA.

—:o:—

Shrimati Parbati Devi's Statement.

ALLAHABAD, May 17.

A refutation of the Government communique saying that women were not beaten at Agra on April 23 is given by Srimati Parbati Devi in the course of a statement to the "Leader."

She says: "I have seen the Government communique in the "Leader" of May 12 that the news of the beating of women by policemen at Agra is incorrect. I contradict that communique and reiterate that the Police very badly attacked the women on April 23.

One constable on approaching me gave me three pushes, another forcibly snatched away a flag from my hands and a third administered a *danda* from behind. The people then cried out "shame, shame," and the S. P. came running saying that women should not be attacked.

ANOTHER ATTACK.

On this the constables fled. Then the S. P. caught hold of me, took me away and made me sit on a stone and said that I should sit there comfortably. But when I got up from there and stood along with my sisters, the Police boldly attacked the crowd and after some time the place was vacated and we also went away.

Suddenly in the bazaar we heard the sound of running horses. We stopped there and we were surrounded by horses. The sowars began to beat the people. In the course of this two or three of my sisters got slightly hurt but they did not care for it and stood like statues. The sowars entered the shop and badly beat the people.—Free Press.

JAIL FOR OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC SERVANT.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 16.

Gurudas Dutt who was arrested on May 6, at Howrah station bus stand for causing obstruction to a public servant on duty, was today sentenced by the Howrah Sub-Divisional Officer to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 353 I. P. C. and twelve months rigorous imprisonment under Section 504 I.P.C. the sentences to run concurrently.

The Prosecution stated that Dutt obstructed passengers and abused and was about to hit the Superintendent of Police.—A. P.

MUSLIMS JOIN SATYAGRAHA.

COMILLA, May 17.

About 300 Muslims enrolled as Satyagrahi Volunteers, following large Muslim meetings.—Free Press.

Sylhet Leader Jailed.

SYLHET, May 17.

Mr. Brajendranarain Choudhury, leader of Sylhet, has been sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.—Free Press.

RAJPUR SHAKTI ASHRAM

—:o:—

Sadhu Vaswani's Activities.

(From A Correspondent).

RAJPUR, May 14.

The new session of the Shakti Ashram Rajpur was opened only about a week ago but is already making itself felt. Young men have come from the different parts of the country. More are still pouring in and they are welcome at any stage of the session. About 35 are already in their way to the Ashram. The number this year is expected to be larger than that of any previous year.

It is a stimulating sight to see the little community of young men at the Ashram waking up at 4-30 a.m. to get ready to assemble in the "Sanctuary" (Upasana Mandir) where His Holiness Sadhu T. L. Vaswani conducts worship and gives a short discourse in the dawn Similarly the day's programme closes with worship and a beautiful thought by Sadhuji in the night at 9 p.m. just before going to bed.

Miss Mabel, an American, leads the chorus in singing at prayer times. Professor Pradhan of Jumadada Vyayam Shala, Baroda, holds classes in Physical culture. An afternoon class on "Modern Movement" is held by Vaswaniji.

Miss E. Knudson, a Danish lady from South Africa, also addresses the members of the Ashram once a week. She gave an interesting account of her impressions about Indian, in the Vir Mandir (Hall of Heroes) of the Ashram on Tuesday afternoon. A class in gardening and manual labour has also been started and is in charge of Mrs. J. Suvira Shastri, an American lady, naturalised in India, who has identified herself heart and soul with the work of the Ashram. A Debating Society has been started and is in charge of Prof. Ram Chandra M.A. L.T. A Hindi and English manuscript fortnightly Journal of the Ashram is started under the joint Editorship of Sjt. Satyarti, the Secretary and Prof. Ram Chandra. Days of heroes are celebrated; and on Monday last a very successful mass meeting was held to celebrate the Buddha Day. Most interesting development of the Ashram programme is work among the village folk; and yesterday a visit was paid to the neighbouring village of Nagal where a meeting was held in the premises of a temple beneath flae trees.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 17.

Cottonsbd Bombay, ton.—Sellers £6:10:0 May/June.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton,—Sellers £15:2:6 May/June.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—Sellers £15:7:6 May/June.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 17.

July	16.40
October	15.37
December	15.42
January	15.46
Middling Spot	16.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 17.

May	15.83
July	16.02
Middling Spot	15.63

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 17.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	Bales. 11,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's exports to the Continent.	Nil.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 17.

Demand Bills	485.81

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 17.

	Opening	Closing.
May		8.14
June		8.07
July	8.09	8.06
August		7.99
September		7.96
October	7.95	7.92
November		7.92
December		7.94
January	7.99	7.95
February		7.98
March	8.03	8.01
April		8.03
May		8.05
Middling Spot		8.60

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 17.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 17.

Scinde Fully Good	4.70
Scinde Fine	4.95
Scinde Superfine	5.20
Bengal, Good	4.45
Bengal Fully Good	4.70
Bengal Fine	4.95
Oomra Good	5.00
Oomra Fully Good	5.30
Oomra Fine	5.60
Broach Fully Good	6.00
Broach Fine	6.25
Broach Superfine	6.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 17.

May	13.10
July	12.82
November	12.53
December	12.54
January	12.62
March	12.73
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	14.10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 17.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	1-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7-Days Market Loans	2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 Months	2-3/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 Months	2-5/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months	3-3/4 p.c.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 17.

Silver.—China sold. Market is dull, with very little doing.

Spot	19
Forward	18-15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 17.

Bar gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 17.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.37
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.08-5/8
T.T. Lodon on Brussels	34.83
T.T. London on Madrid	39.74
T.T. London on Milan	92.69
T.T. London on Berne	25.13
T.T. London on Paris	123.88
T.T. London on Prague	163.95

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 17.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes,—Sellers 39/6 June.

Barletta Russo, per 62-1/2 lb. Cargoes,—Sellers 38/3 May/June.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels,—Afloat to the Continent, Sellers 41/6.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels,—Sellers 41 June/July.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, May 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25,—

C. & F. Calcutta:	
May/June per cwt.	9
June/Sept. open cwt.	9
Oct/Dec. per cwt.	9/1-1/2
C. & F. Bombay:	
May/June per cwt.	9/0-1/4
C. & F. Karachi:	
May/June per cwt.	9/0-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 17.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot,—Sellers d.6-7/8.

COFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 17.

Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7 Quality Spot	9-5/16.

LINSEED.

London, May 17.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton—Quoted £18:15:0 May/June.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton—Quoted £18:15:0 June/July.

Linseed, La Plata C. I. F., ton—Sellers £17:13:9 May/June.

Linseed, Bombay, ton,—Nominal £19:15:0 May/June.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 17.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt,—Sellers 38/3-1/4 June/Aug.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt,—Sellers 37/5-1/4 Sept./Dec.

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BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1930.

IMPOSSIBLE TO MAINTAIN DOLES AND PENSIONS WITHOUT INDIA.

What India Means To England.

BARON ROTHERMERE'S OUTBURST.

LONDON, May 17.

The "Daily Mail" and other Associated newspapers have been furiously advertising publication of an article from the pen of Lord Rothermere on India. The article appears in to-day's 'Daily Mail" and is entided "What India means to us". The whole article is couched in familiar vein of other "Daily Mail" propaganda about India and contains besides the usual high sounding platitudes about Imperial responsibilities, less exalted appeal for realisation of economic benefits which accrue from possessing India.

WHAT INDIA MEANS TO BRITAIN.

"Are the electors who are rulers of India" asks his Lordship, "realising that without Indian trade, it is impossible to maintain dole and pension services of Britain?" Proceeding to advise as to what steps must be taken to recoupe the position lost in India, Lord Rothermere says: "The promise of Dominion Status should be cancelled and not confirmed."

He then gives reason why pledge about grant of Dominion Status should be withdrawn. He says: "Britain is released from the bargain on her side, because of the open desire of Nationalists to secede from the Empire at the first opportunity."

"Dominion Status", he points out, "now is admitted to imply full freedom to leave the empire without hinderance and that is exactly what Indian Nationalist agitation is meant to achieve."

Finally after reminding the British public that if they fully realised what they would lose by losing control over India, Lord Rothermere says: "Our duty is not to argue with the base agitators, but to govern."—Free Press Beam Service.

KARNATAK NON-BRAHMINS JOIN CONGRESS.

Condemn Mahatma's Arrest And Press Ordinance.

(From A Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, May 13.

The Karnatak Non-Brahmins' Conference met in the Laxmi-vilas Theatre at Belgaum on the 11th instant under the distinguished presidency of Sjt. Hosmani, the well-known Lingayat pleader of Haveri, and arrived at decisions of far-reaching importance.

The auditorium was packed to its utmost capacity and the presidential speech was delivered in an atmosphere full of enthusiasm. In the course of his presidential address Sjt. Hosmani said:—

"The term Non-Brahmin is a very vague one and is deemed to include all persons except Brahmins. Its exact meaning cannot be ascertained with any degree of definiteness. The use of this term in politics is nothing more than the introduction of the vicious principle of caste and communal distinctions resulting in further cleavage amongst the people. Such a state of affairs can never be found in the politics of any other country. Time has now arrived when it is the absolute duty of every true son of India to set aside caste and communal distinctions in the best interests of India's freedom. Some of the Non-Brahmins are afraid that if the Non-Brahmins join the Congress they will lose their separate identity, and it is needless to say that this fear is groundless. We can very well maintain our separate identity within the folds of the Congress itself.

After joining the Congress, the next important consideration that demands our immediate attention is the work which we should take up. We should devote our immediate attention to the following points:—(a) the establishment of Congress Committees in each and every village, and the settlement of disputes, through these organisations, without resorting to law courts, (b) enforcement of prohibition by propaganda through house-to-house visits, persuading drunkards to give up liquor, (c) establishment of gymnasiums with a view to promoting national health, (d) popularisation of khaddar, (e) boycott of foreign cloth and all foreign goods, (f) development of agriculture by educating the ryots on the benefits of adopting better methods of agriculture, and (g) removal of untouchability through extensive propaganda."

RESOLUTIONS.

The Conference adopted a number of resolutions of which the most important were: (1) The title of "the Karnatak Non-Brahmin Party" should be changed to "the Karnatak Peoples' Congress Party." Non-Brahmins should join the Indian National Congress, (2.) Removal bf Untouchability, boycott of foreign goods, production and popularisation of khaddar, prohibition and rural reconstruction should be undertaken. The Conference strongly condemned the action of Government in incarcerating Mahatma Gandhi and in imprisoning hundreds of his followers. It also condemns the Press Act Ordinance by the Viceroy.

VEDARANYAM VOLUNTEERS ISOLATED.

Will They Hunger-Strike

LEADER GIVEN ONE YEAR'S R. I.

MUSULIPATAM, May 17.

The Police blockade of Vedaranyam Volunteers camp has become stricter and the Volunteers are not allowed to go outside. The Police watch round the camp continues throughout day and night.

Twenty-five Volunteers went out this morning and spoke in different parts of Vedaranyam Town. They were all arrested by the Police and carried to the camp and the Police blockade became stricter. The constables blocked the entrance to the camp with lathis

WORD OF HONOUR.

The Volunteers were prevented from going out even on private duty. The Magistrate on duty suggested to the leader of the camp that he should issue chits to the Volunteers going out on private duty and that on their word of honour they would not address or speak in defence, while they were on such private duty.

The leader, Mr. Ramachandran tentatively accepted the arrangement. The Volunteers who went out to defy the prohibitory order were, it is alleged, forcibly pushed into the camp resulting in many cases of injuries. The persistence of the Satyagrahis became so great, that the Magistrate refused to allow the Volunteers at all outside, and the leader of the camp cancelled even the chit arrangements. On this the blockade became severer The officers were courteous and said thy would allow permission only if certain undertakings were given. This was promptly refused.

The distribution of bulletins is now prevented by the Police and the camp is considering to go on hunger strike if the blockade continues.—Free Press.

MASULIPATAM, May 17.

Some 30 citizens who were invited by the Collector of Kistna for taking measures to do counter propaganda against Congress, it is reported, intimated their refusal on the ground that it would make matters worse.

K. S. Subramania, leader Vedaranyam camp and two others who were arrested yesterday, were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.—Free Press.

MADRAS, May 16.—Messrs. Thanu of Bombay and Venkatraman of Gandhi Ashram were arrested yesterday and sentenced to 7 1/2 months' S. I. and one year R. I. respectively.—Free Press.

PT. MALAVIYA AND PESHAWAR ENQUIRY

—:o:—

A Reminder To Chief Commissioner.

FEAR OF STRENGTHENING SUSPICION.

BENARES, May 17.

Pandit Malaviya has sent the following telegram to the Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province.—"Thank you for your telegram and for the assurance that wounded are receiving every care and attention. This assurance makes it more difficult for me to see any reason for your objecting my visiting Peshawar. This objection coming after your for bidding the Patel Committee to do the same will strengthen the suspicion that there is something wrong with the administration in Peshawar which requires to be screened from public view, which, I hope is not the case. Experience has shown that relief through non-official channel will reach the larger number and will be more welcome. Besides this, non-officials should also be allowed an opportunity of serving their fellowmen in such deplorable occasion. I have decided to proceed to Murree and see if I ceed to Murée and see if I can render any service from within the Punjab.—A. P.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S ENGAGEMENTS.

—:o:—

Story Of His Agra Brief.

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

The following statement was made late on Thursday night by Pandit Motilal Nehru to the Congress Working Committee in connection with its resolution No. 21 giving his full powers:—

"I have to inform the Working Committee that in October, 1929, I was retained as Senior Counsel in an original suit pending at Agra. I have since appeared in that case from time to time. The parties have now closed their evidence and the 19th May and the following days are fixed for argument. The brief in the case is very heavy, compressing some 2,000 Exhibits and nearly 4,000 printed pages, of depositions of witnesses. The argument is expected to last for at least two months. I was paid very handsome lump fee for perusing the brief which occupied me for more than two months and have been appearing in the case since the commencement of the trial in April, 1929. The position is that I have been paid by the client a fairly large sum of money as fees in expectation that I will continue to appear in the case throughout.

MAHATMA'S SANCTION.

Quite apart from the fact that the employment of fresh Senior Counsel at this stage of the case means heavy additional costs to the client, it is a physical impossibilityy for a new man to study all the intricate facts and the law of the case within the time available. As my retirement from the case at this stage appeared to me to involve a breach of faith with the client, I put the difficulty to Mahatma Gandhi. He was clearly of opinion that it was my bounden duty to continue to appear in the case and even to keep myself out of the civil disobedience movement if that was necessary to fulfil my engagement. The client has for some time past been aware of the possibility of his being suddenly deprived of the services by my arrest, but on my asking him to release me on the 28th March last, he deliberately chose to run the risk and refused to consent to my retirement from the case.

NO HEART IN CASE.

On Pandit Jawaharlal's arrest, I wrote to him again to release me as my arrest had then become very highly iprobable. I also plainly told him that I had no heart in the case and could not possibly concentrate my mind on the intricacies involed in it, but the client would on no account agree to my proposal unless I was actually arrested or my health broke down.

In these circumstances, I am in honour bound to appear in the case from the 16th inst. and will have to spend the greatest part of two or three months at Agra. The Working Committee has laid a heavy responsibility on me and I think it but fair to inform the committee of the handicaps I suffer from. At the same time, I offer to work for the cause as hard as I can and devote as much time as I can spare. I had other professional work also on my hands including a Privy Council case, but I have managed to retire from these.

The Working Committee after considering the above statement, did not see any reason to change its resolutions and expressed its confidence that the President would carry out the duties imposed on him in spite of the difficulties in which he was placed.—Free Press.

UNLICENSED PLACES TO BE PICKETED.

—:o:—

Ahmedabad Labour Propaganda.

FOR RIDDING CITY OF DRINK.

AHMEDABAD, May 16.

Twenty-five Labour Union Volunteers have left for Dharasana this evening. More will follow shortly.

The Labour Union has prepared a list of 47 places including bungalows, hotels, etc., where liquor is now known to be selling in contravention of Excise Rules. The owners and the occupants of these places are going to be served with notices to discontinue such sales within a week, failing which these premises will be treated as unlicensed liquor shops for purposes of picketing.

To counteract illegal spread of liquor, it has been decided to use social and economic boycott against those selling or purchasing the stuff outside liquor shops. No such pressure will be used against those visiting licensed liquor shops.—Free Press.

DECLARE CONGRESS ILLEGAL.

—:o:—

Karachi Paper's Suggestion.

KARACHI, May 17.

In consequence of the latest activities of the Congress Working Committee at Allahabad for increasing friction and hatred and inciting widespread non-payment of land taxes the "Daily Gazette" in a leading article to-day strongly urges Government at once to declare the Congress all over India an illegal body, impound all Congress funds, and prosecute all leading Congress officials.

The "Daily Gazette" maintains that this course is imperative, if India is to be saved from a widespread landslide towards anarchy and the law of the jungle.—A. P.

NOTICE ON "SWARAJYA" EDITOR.

How Press Ordinance Works.

MADRAS, May 17.

A notice has been served by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Mr. Krupanidhi, editor of "Swarajya" to appear before him on Monday to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for an offence against the press and registration of Books Act, as stated by the Magistrate, after Mr. Prakasam's arrest, the "Swarajya" Publishing Company is being worked without a declaration under section 4 of the said Act. A notice has also been served requiring him and the Directors of the "Swarajya" to cause the person in effective possession of the "Swarajya" to declare himself the keeper of the press.—A. P.

PUBLISHER OF "HARTAL" CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Three up-country volunteers were fined Rs. 50 each, in default sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment on a charge of obstruction in Clive Street by offering for sale contraband salt. The accused refused to pay the fine and courted imprisonment.—Free Press.

Sjt. Nripendra Choudhury was charged with sedition before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for publishing a leaflet entitled "hartal" asking the people to observe hartal on May 1.—Free Press.

Guntur.—Orders under section 144 were not obeyed at Gudiwada, Guntur District, but the Police have not taken any notice of it.—Free Press.

Cocanada.—Midnight arrest was made of volunteer who was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for sedition.—Free Press.

Calicut.—The Malabar District Board adjourned its meeting as a protest against Mahatma Gandhi's internment without a trial.—Free Press.

EUROPEAN "MORAL" UNION.

—:o:—

Briand's Memorandum To Powers.

ECONOMICS TO SUBORDINATE POLITICS.

LONDON, May 13.

Paris.—Text of Briand's memorandum to twenty-six European Government that are members of League of Nations on "Organisation of regime of European Federal Union" is officially published.

It asks the Powers to give their opinion before 15th July on a number of points, including the "Necessity of a General pact affirming the principle of Europeaa moral union and solemnly consecrating fact of solidarity of European States," and establishment, firstly of representative and responsible organ to be called European Conference, secondly executive organ or permanent political committee and thirdly, Secretariat.

Political Committee will prepare programme of European Organisation under which economic aspect will generally be subordinated to political aspect.—

M. Briand's memorandum suggests that the field of the European co-operation should embrace the economic problems generally public works, transit, finance, labour, immigration and health and "intellectual co-operation."

It emphasises that the European Federation would not be directed against any extra-European State or absolute sovereignty and political independence of its own members.—Reuter.

THIRD RHINELAND ZONE EVACUATED.

—:o:—

Germany Fulfills Young Plan.

LONDON, May 13.

M. Tardieu ordered the evacuation of Third Rhineland Zone after meeting in the afternoon Reparations Commission which recognised that all conditions necessary for carrying out the Young Plan had been fulfilled, including Germany's delivery of debt certificate to Bank of International Settlements.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI RATTLES SWORD.

—:o:—

29 Warships To Be Launched.

LONDON, May 18.

Florence.—In the course of address to a Fascist gathering Mussolini declared "There is, nothing more insulting for the pride of Italian people than the insinuation that our naval programme cannot be carried out."

He emphasised that it would be carried out exactly as laid down and twenty-nine new ships would be launched "because I am convinced that Italian people, provided it does not stay prisoner in sea that once was Rome's, will be capable of exceptional sacrifices".

TATA LEAVES FOR INDIA BY AIR.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 17.

Airman Tata left for India by air mail to-day.

VALIER KILLED.

—:o:—

Rocket Driven Airplane Motor.

LONDON, May 17.

Berlin.—Valier, pioneer of rocket-driven aeroplane, was killed while experimenting with new type of such machine which exploded Valier bled to death as result of cut artery before doctors arrived.—Reuter.

"ADVANCE" EDITOR BOUND OVER.

For Publishing Noticed Of Meetings.

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Mr. P. K. Chakravarty, Ex-Editor, "Advance", was bound down by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day for one year with two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each, in default to one year's simple imprisonment, in connection with the publication of two notices in the "Advance" in April last.

Sjt. Chakravarti was allowed seven days' time to furnish sureties.—Free Press.

SHIRODA "RAIDERS" THRASHED BY POLICE.

Several Volunteers Injured.

(Through Maharashtra Satyagrahi Committee.)

CAMP SHIRODA, May 15.

Mr. Katkol realising that sanitary cleanliness is half the battle for Swaraj, set to sweep the chhavani of dirt, and prepare latrines, urinals and dust-bins. These are to be modelled after Satyagraha Ashram fashion.

In the morning a young boy sang a song melodiously reminding the Satyagrahis that God is their support. Mr. Kausambi, the officer in charge, of the Chhavani, implored all those volunteers that could not bear heavy beating of the lathi blows, starvation for two days (on account of the social boycott, the Government cannot procure anything for the arrested volunteers till they are sent off to Belgaum or other places) or remain without smoking in the jail, to go back to their homes, seven honest volunteers among the two-hundred raised their hands to signify their wish to return home.

VOLUNTEERS ASSAULTED.

At 5-20 p.m. amidsts shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai" the party started with brisk steps. The party reached the destination at a distance of half a mile within seven minutes. The Collector, the D. S. P. along with one hundred sepoys armed fully with lathis and twenty policemen with rifles in their hands stationed at a distance of fifty yards behind stood on the road. At a distance of a hundred yards from the sepoys the volunteers stopped. Mr. Ecbote with twenty-two proceeded forward to raid the salt depot. The Collector came forward to inform the twenty-two that they were an unlawful assembly, and should therefore disperse. If they did not, the responsibility would lie on their heads for any injury caused. These twenty-two Satyagrahis marched on. One hundred policemen who possessed lathis only, attacked the twenty-two. Each one of them was thrashed. Two swooned and were carried away by the Satyagrahi Ambulance Corps.

Mr. Kausambi intimated that he was to lead the second batch The Collector ordered the Inspector of Police to arrest him Mr. Soman at once took the charge and came forward with eleven strong. He wished to address the policemen which request was declined. When he commenced to address his own volunteers he was put under arrest. Then again the policemen assaulted the non-violent soldiers seven of whom became unconscious. Both the combatants sat quietly for half an hour. During this interval the Satyagrahis that had already taken part, sat at a distance of fifty yards and sang Bhajans of religious character.

Not only the remaining fifty-nine, but the Khandesh batch of 60 marched on three fronts. The police force was at once divided to meet every front and the volunteers were assaulted. Several volunteers were receiving lathis blows coolly. The volunteers inspite of all the blows they received rushed successfully to the salt depot, brought back handful of salt and then fell senseless. The Collector gave a notice to the public to disperse within five minutes. As the work chalked out for the day was over Mr. Pandit, one of the prominent men in the Shibir, intimated his intention of carrying only the wounded The Collector granted permission. All told 4 were dangerously, fifty seven seriously injured and the rest hurt.

Mr. Kausambi was then declared released. He remarked that the Collector had broken his word. He wished still to make a raid. The Collector humorously said he could do so as he himself was giving him permission to carry as much salt as he could. Mr. Soman was also released.

FIRST DAY OF SHIRODA "RAID."

CAMP SHIRODA, May 14.
(Through the Publicity Department.)

From the sixth of the last month Salt Act Satyagraha has been conducted in Maharashtra.

Maharashtra decided to make the first raid on the salt depots of Shiroda on the 12th May.

The inhabitants of Shiroda and of the surrounding villages are providing food-stuffs to the camp which always has more than four hundred Satyagrahis. Social boycott is rigorously enforced.

From the 12th volunteers from all parts of Maharashtra are flocking to Shiroda. Their status is in general high.

On the first day of the campaign ninety volunteers were arrested in the course of the raid. The Government have ample faith in the conduct of the volunteers, who were brought to the camp to take their meals and carry the baggage. After they entered the camp they were left free to themselves. They mixed with other volunteers without any check. When the whistle of departure was blown, the arrested volunteers assembled with smiles on their faces and went away willingly and cheerfully to the Government lock-up. Yesterday the tactics were changed and the volunteers were beaten with lathis. Some of them were injured and are still lying in the hospital. One hundred and fifty eight were arrested on the second day of the raid. Unlike day before yesterday the people refused to provide meals for the arrested ones, saying that it was the duty of the Government to feed them. The Government did not furnish anything to eat. The police men and the volunteers had to fast throughout the whole day.

Yesterday night Pandit Laxman Shastri Joshi of Wai delivered a lecture on Ahimsa. He reminded the audience of the line of honour that Laxman had drawn for the protection of Sita. If people did not over step the delicate line of Ahimsa drawn by Mahatma Gandhi, India was sure to attain Swaraj or else catastrophies are certain to occur.

The Collector and the D. S. P. to-day approached Prof. Javdekar-one of the arrested, and requested him to purchase food materials for the arrested volunteers. Prof. Javdekar pointed out to the Collector that the bazar people would not sell even to the volunteers as they had been arrested. The Collector then suggested that he should at least accompany him to the neighbouring state Sawant Wadi and assist him in procuring the desirable materials for eating This was agreed to.

Seventy-five (75) volunteers were arrested to-day. The police force had been much augmented. On the first day there was practically no policeman on the scene of action, whereas to-day there was one policeman almost for every volunteer—the volunteers carried away one hundred maunds of salt from the salt depots.

100 Bombay Volunteers For Shiroda.

The batch of 100 volunteers, who were detained by the police on Friday from proceeding to Shiroda left on Saturday morning by the steamer "Kalavati" from the Alexandra Dock for Vengurla, a seaport 15 miles away from Shiroda in Ratnagiri District. They were joined by 30 other volunteers from Ville Parle.

TEMPLE ENTRY.

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Women Solve Tangle.

MYMENSINGH, May 17.

The temple entry Satyagraha which lasted 261 days terminated this morning when 200 ladies took the matter in their own hands and removed all barriers set by the orthodox party with axes and hammers and threw open the temple door to all classes of Hindus amidst cries of "Bahde Mataram" in the presence of the oppositionists who did not offer resistance.—Free Press.

MISS JOHNSON AT SINGAPUR.

LONDON, May 17.

Singapore.—Miss Amy Johnson has arrived at Singora on east coast of Malaya. She will proceed here to-morrow.

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